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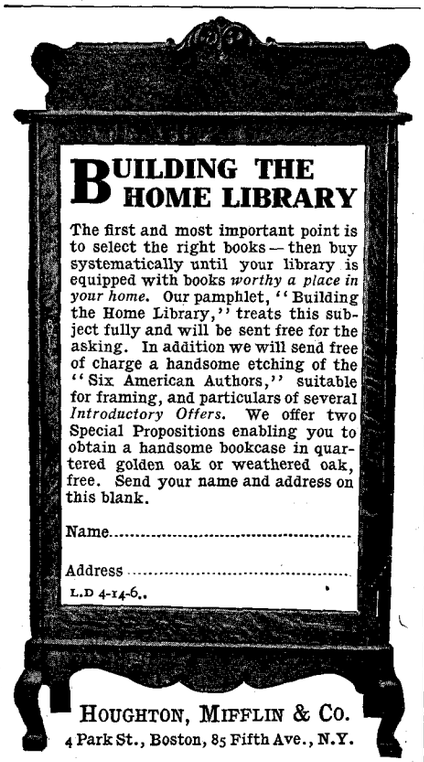

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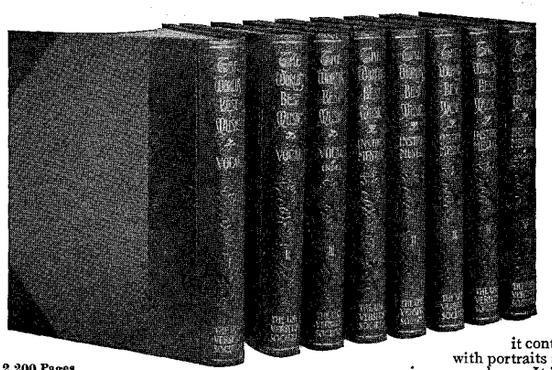

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 15 NEW YORK, APRIL 14, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 834

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS THE CHICAGO VOTE A STEP BACKWARD?

NOW that Chicago has voted itself municipal ownership of street-railways, its own press, with one or two exceptions, are calling Chicago a fool and Mayor Dunne worse. The general cry of the Chicago papers to the voters seems to be, How could you? The fact that Mayor Dunne was elected on a municipal-ownership platform by a majority of more than 24,000 only serves these papers as a moral to point their tale that the people of Chicago are awakening from their dream. Now they would not even give him the 17,000 votes necessary for operation of the street-railways. Mayor Dunne, on the other hand, calls the vote a victory, tho not a complete one, and the back hair of municipal ownership, that he has so long pursued, seem to him visibly within his grasp. A year, two years—he has not yet formed his plans—and all will be well. But the endless war must go on. Meanwhile the press of the country at large, without undue excitement, are watching Chicago's experiment. There is that balm for which so large a portion of the dissatisfied public is crying. Chicago has it. What will she do with it?

The first of the two important propositions that Chicago voted upon last week on its "little ballot" was—

"Proposed operation of street-railways by the city of Chicago: Shall the city of Chicago proceed to operate street-railways?"

This question, to be answered affirmatively, required a three-fifths vote, or 138,702 ballots. It received but 120,911, thus falling short of the legal majority by 17,791. The other important question was:

"Shall the ordinance entitled 'An ordinance authorizing the city of Chicago to construct, acquire, purchase, own, and maintain street-railways within its corporate limits and providing the means therefor,' passed by the City Council of said city on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1906, making provision for the issue of street-railway certificates not to exceed in amount $75,000,000, be approved?"

For this 110,008 votes were cast, carrying the measure by 3,339. The general policy of municipal ownership was also upheld by a majority of nearly 4,000. The vote gives Chicago the right to own the railways and to issue Mueller certificates to the sum of $75,000,000 for purchase and maintenance, but not the right to operate. A look at the figures reveals the fact that nearly 11,000 more votes were cast for operation than for ownership, thus giving Mayor Dunne a moral, if not an actual, victory. Says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), hotly:

"Yesterday's vote indicates that the people of Chicago are regaining their senses. They are gradually getting over the municipal-ownership delusion. If the question had been more fully discussed—if there had been only a little more courage and conscience in quarters where both might reasonably have been expected—the Mayor's ordinance would have been overwhelmingly defeated and an end put to his pestiferous activity.

"His ordinance has scratched through, and yet he has been defeated. He did not set out to buy street-railroads with a view to leasing them to the old companies or to new ones, but to operate them, and get all the political advantage he could out of it. He has failed of his purpose. The people have pronounced against his policy."

This is the decline of Mayor Dunne, adds *The Tribune*. "Next year's election will record his fall." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) glories in what it calls "the paradoxical situation" which it has foretold, and adds, "Nothing could make the referendum craze appear more ridiculous than this situation"; it predicts, furthermore, untold wo for municipal ownership. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) concludes "that the people of Chicago are tired of Mayor Dunne" and "that the desire for municipal operation is dying." The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) cries at Mayor Dunne in derision, "He is going to take the rabbit of prosperity out of the empty hat of municipal operation," and brands his plans as "absurd."

Most of these papers maintain that even if the courts hold valid the ordinance providing for the issuance of Mueller certificates, nobody is going to buy those certificates. They point to the fact that a syndicate composed of firms no less than J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. failed to dispose of a $100,000,000 issue of Pennsylvania convertible bonds recently, so poor is the market now. The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) says an encouraging word to the Mayor and tells him that, "if he is capable of inaugurating a wise constructive policy to meet the traction situation, now is the time for him to demonstrate it." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), too, encourages the Mayor.

And the Mayor? He was disappointed not to get the full three-fifths majority for operation. But—

"In view of the tremendous opposition to the municipal-ownership program in various quarters in this campaign, I regard the victory of the day as one upon which I may congratulate myself. All of the newspapers, with the exception of the Hearst papers and one other, which was non-committal, were bitterly arrayed against municipal ownership.

"So was the regular Democratic organization, the chairman of the county central committee, and the rank and file of its workers being against me. The Republican organization was also instructed to fight municipal ownership. Then the saloon issue tended to befog the situation. I am informed that saloon-keepers about to go out of business because of the increase of the license to $1,000 voted and used all their influence against municipal ownership as a means of giving vent to their feelings.

"I am also informed by reliable persons that the workers of the regular Democratic organization stood outside of the polling-places with copies of the little ballot concealed in the palms of their hands. When a voter approached they would hold up the hand, showing the little ballot marked against the three propositions.

"So, in view of all this varied and strenuous opposition, I believe that I am entitled to look upon the result as a tremendously greater victory than it appears on its face."

Chicago will now "contribute to the sum of human knowledge" on certain burning questions, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*. The New York *Times* is curious to know how much Mayor Dunne "supposes the Mueller certificates will be worth when placed upon

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the market," and the New York *World* is glad "the first great experiment in municipal ownership of street-car lines in America" is brought nearer. Evidently, concludes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the rest of the country will have to wait some time for results of the Chicago experiment, but it will be interesting to watch its progress in the mean time."

THE PAN-AMERICAN TIE THAT BINDS.

SECRETARY ROOT'S proposed visit to South America next July, to attend the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, is being eagerly explained by the newspapers. And this very eagerness to explain brings home the fact that the inscrutable Secretary of State is not publishing all his reasons for the projected trip. The obvious purpose is, of course, to articulate more firmly, tho not more formally, the Monroe Doctrine. As the United States never enters into formal alliances, the most that can be done is to cement the friendship with Brazil, for instance, so perfectly that the result will be an *entente cordiale* almost tantamount to an alliance. As the Buffalo *Express* puts it:

"It is not proposed that this alliance should be formal, tho it is to be none the less strong on that account, and to Brazil is to be committed the immediate care of the South-American republics. To the suggestion that Brazil does not fancy the Monroe Doctrine it is answered that the Government welcomes it, as it helps to maintain peace in those regions of politico-volcanic activity. In fact, if the United States will help a little, Brazil is said to be willing to formulate a Monroe Doctrine of its own and to assume the formal guardianship of its sister-republics."

In the mean while, adds *The Express*, Secretary Root will urge "the united support of the Monroe Doctrine by all the nations of the world." But until that universal recognition of the principle is assured, it would be better, some believe, to have Brazil in South America strongly subscribing to the Monroe Doctrine than for the United States to play a lone hand. An attempt will be made, it is expected, to stimulate increase of the navies among the Latin-American countries. If the Monroe Doctrine is to prove effective in a pinch, the Providence *Journal* points out, "we must be prepared to support it with ships and men." *The Journal* pursues:

"It will not forever stand alone, resisting the encroachment of the European nations by some mysterious internal power. Germany gives her assent to it because the time for challenging it is not yet ripe. France takes no exception to it because she is traditionally our friend—and has no colonial aspirations at the moment on this side of the Atlantic. But let an opportunity offer and the Kaiser's war-vessels might appear, on one or another pretext, off the coast of fertile and temperate South Brazil and the German flag might be raised as stealthily at Rio Grande do Sul as at Kiau-Chau."

On the wisdom of Secretary Root's plans most papers agree. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* takes this opportunity of showing that the Republican party is the one largely responsible for all the force and respect the Monroe Doctrine has to-day. But the majority of the press are inclined to dwell on points more important than party glory. The Boston *Transcript*, for example, thinks the South-American republics may urge the general recognition of what is known as the "Calvo Doctrine," which is nothing more nor less than a "denunciation of contractual obligations by governments by force." As the Springfield *Republican* observes, "very much of the difficulty in the Santo Domingo case would not have arisen had debt-collecting by force not been recognized as allowable under international law, for European Powers would then have been obliged to make their subjects understand that they loaned money to bankrupt countries at their own risk." In short, "if the promise of the Congress is fulfilled," concludes the Cleveland *Leader*, "a better day will dawn for all America. There will begin a knitting together of interests which is sure to aid in the development of the republics of the Western Hemisphere."

SPOILING NIAGARA.

THE comparative value of splendor and horse-power at Niagara Falls is now being reckoned up by the editorial experts all over the country, with a pretty general verdict in favor of the splendor. Thus a writer in *The Review of Reviews*, in a striking passage that defies equally the capitalists and the scientists, asks: "Of what enormous potentiality is the tightened nerve force, the exhilaration to higher ideals and deeds, of the beholders who wonder at such stupendous beauty, who thrill with the electric ozone of such thundering green waters!" And he adds sadly: "Mournful indeed would be a mechanical triumph over this international inspiration!" That this is the sentiment of the average American, the press hasten to assure us. The recent report of the American Waterways Commission is quoted widely to urge the necessity for immediate action. According to the report the facts are these:

"The total quantity of water to be taken from the river by works now authorized is 60,900 cubic feet per second. Of this amount 26,700 cubic feet is to be taken on the American side, and the remainder, 34,200 cubic feet, on the Canadian side. That is, 27 per cent. of the average discharge and 33 per cent. of the low-water discharge of the Niagara River will cease to pass over the falls when these works are completed and in full operation. The quantity to be diverted is more than double the quantity which now passes over the American fall."

That this will in general have an injurious effect on the falls is the conclusion necessarily reached.

The danger to the American fall is shown to be more imminent than to the fall upon the Canadian side. Consequently the United States Government is urged to take the first steps for their preservation. The Baltimore *Sun*, in an editorial upon the subject, states the position of the Commission thus:

"The recommendation made by the commissioners is that the Secretary of War be authorized to permit the diversion of 28,500 cubic feet per second, and no more (to specified concerns), and that 'all other diversion of water which is naturally tributary to Niagara Falls be prohibited, except such as may be required for domestic use or for the service of locks in navigation canals'; this prohibition to remain in force two years, and then to become permanent if the Canadian Government shall in the mean time have adopted corresponding regulations. That our neighbor to the north will thus cooperate the American members of the International Waterways Commission feel assured from the attitude shown by their Canadian colleagues. It now remains for Congress promptly to adopt the simple and highly conservative recommendation made by the commissioners, and thus put both the United States and Canada in line to avert what would be a great loss to the world and a deep disgrace to the two countries responsible for permitting it."

A complication arises from the fact that before the public awoke to the seriousness of the situation numerous Niagara franchises were granted to manufacturers and power companies by the New York Legislature. Whether future legislation could be rendered retroactive to invalidate these franchises, if it appeared necessary so to do in order to preserve the falls, is a question variously decided by the press. In this connection ex-Governor Griggs of New Jersey, former Attorney-General of the United States, is thus quoted by *The Review of Reviews*:

"Whatever jurisdiction the State of New York has over the waters of the river and their use is subject and subordinate to the power of the National Government in two respects: First, with respect to navigation, as to which the laws of Congress are supreme; second, as to the subject of boundary between this nation and Canada, in respect to which the United States and Great Britain have the right, by treaty stipulation, to impose such conditions and regulations upon the use of the river and its waters as they deem mutually proper. A treaty duly negotiated between these two Powers, and ratified by the Senate of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land; and if in such treaty it were

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provided that no such use of the waters as is contemplated should be hereafter made, and this regulation were enforced by act of Congress, the treaty and the legislation would be valid, the right of the State of New York and all private riparian owners to the contrary notwithstanding."

The prevailing opinion appears to be that if the United States Government decides to undertake the rescue of Niagara, such rescue is entirely feasible, even at this late hour. The press are united in urging immediate action. Says the Chicago *News*:

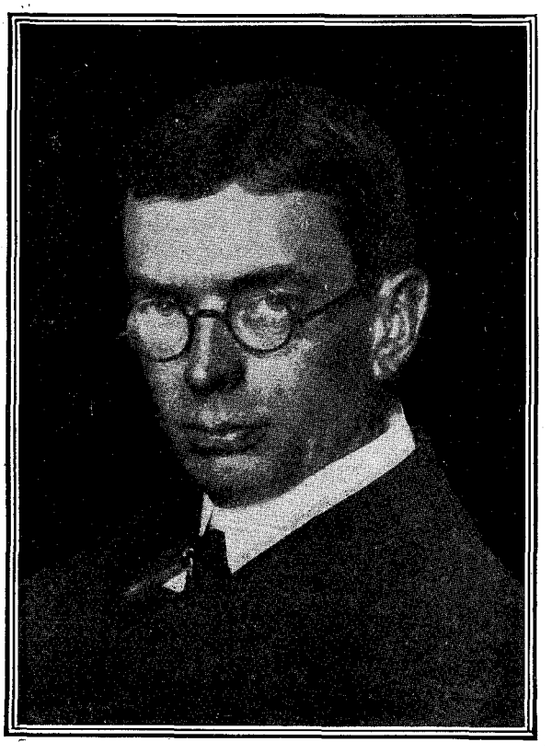
"The cataract does not belong to New York State nor to a limited section of Canada, but to the people of America as a whole and, in a certain sense, to the entire world. Like Yellowstone Park or Grand Cañon, it is one of the great natural wonders, the preservation of which society at large has a right to demand."

To the Pittsburg *Times* it is "a question of international moment." Commenting upon the statement in the report of the American Waterways Commission already cited, that "additional diversion would be an experiment even more dangerous than that now being tried," the Baltimore *Sun* adds, "To these words every patriotic American will say, Amen."

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

"IN a word, he meets all the exigencies of the situation."

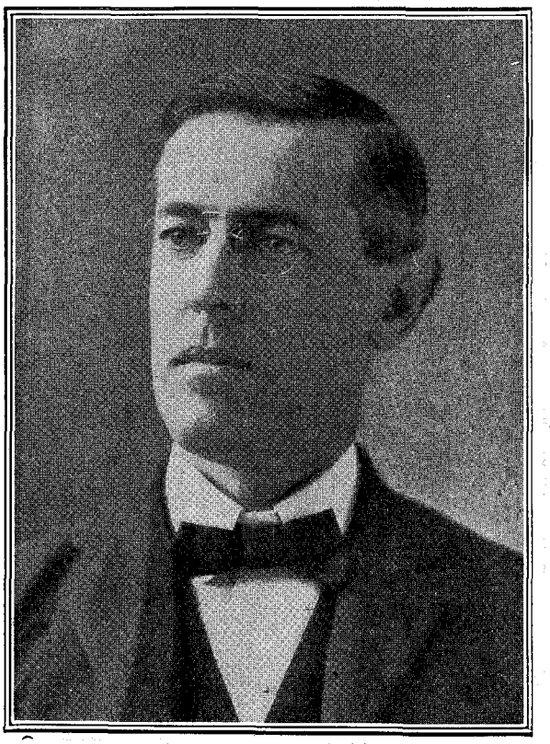
This is the last sentence of an article in the April *North American Review*, signed "A Jeffersonian Democrat," and putting forth what it considers the best candidate Democracy can select for the Presidency. The man who meets all these exigencies of the situation is none other than Woodrow Wilson, president of



COL. GEORGE HARVEY,
Who sees a Democratic Joshua in Woodrow Wilson.

Princeton University. Some weeks ago, it may be recalled, Mr. George Harvey, editor of *The North American Review*, at a dinner given by the Lotus Club of New York, advanced Mr. Wilson as a candidate for the Presidency. The name, needless to say, was wildly applauded. All names for the Presidency advanced at dinners are wildly applauded. Newspapers, moreover, always make mention of candidates thus nominated. Well, since then Mr. Harvey has grown more enthusiastic still over his candidate, and the article in *The North American* is apparently an effort to show exhaustively that Mr. Wilson is the candidate.

The reasoning of "A Jeffersonian Democrat" is somewhat after this fashion: It is high time that the Democrats were thinking of a possible candidate. Victory should be easy in 1908 because President Roosevelt and the Republican party are not wholly in



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WOODROW WILSON,
Who might be willing to lead Democracy out of the wilderness.

accord, as witness the differences between the executive and the legislative branches of the Administration upon such questions as tariff revision and rate regulation. Tariff revision was, and remains, a Democratic doctrine and a Democratic plank. The Democrats are bound to do damage to the Republican majority in the House of Representatives. This preliminary skirmish should stimulate the desire to win the greater battle in 1908.

To which section, then, shall the Democrats turn for a candidate? Mayor McClellan is shown to be out of the running, as witness his own pledged word. Mr. Hearst seems extremely dubious. Obviously the section to which to turn is the South. Is it any longer true, asks the writer, that the nomination of a son of the South is inexpedient? "Is it not a fact that all Northern Democrats, all Independents, and many large-minded Republicans are convinced that the time has come to make a Southern man Chief Magistrate?" Clearly, a Southern man must be the next Democratic candidate. Abundant as is the Presidential timber to be found in the South, as, for instance, Senators Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, Senator Daniel of Virginia, Senator Bailey of Texas, their long service and strenuous fighting for the South "are ill calculated to allay lingering prejudices that ought to be extinguished and to quench the last flickering embers of sectional animosities." Indeed, glancing through all the fields of activity, the writer is convinced that the time has come to turn to a field "the usefulness and importance of which to the nation can not be overestimated."

He means the field of education, which has already given us George Bancroft, Edward Everett, Andrew D. White, and others. Who, at the present day, stands higher in the educational world

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than Woodrow Wilson? Mr. Woodrow Wilson is, so to speak, amphibious. Born in Virginia, he is a resident of the North. Besides his career as an educator, he has written much on politics and history. His studies, according to this writer, make him the ideal of a statesman. The country "needs relief from the strenuous and histrionic methods of Federal administration as now exemplified in the White House." The article concludes:

"It needs a man who is a genuine historical scholar, and who has conclusively proved himself a competent executive. It needs a statesman of breadth, depth, and exceptional sagacity; an idealist, who, at the same time, shall be exceptionally sane. It needs a man who, altho steeped in Jeffersonian teachings, can be trusted at a given crisis to ask, not what Jefferson *did* a century ago, but what Jefferson would do *now*. It needs a man whose nomination would be a recognition of the South, which the South nobly de-

VISCOUNT AOKI AND HIS WIFE.
He is known as the "John Hay" of Japan and is Japan's first Ambassador to America.

serves, and whose election would be a decisive proof of the full restoration of the Union. Such, unquestionably, is the man whom the country urgently requires, by whatever political party he may chance to be brought forward. Such a man is Woodrow Wilson, of Virginia and New Jersey. We add that he is a Democrat, and of course a tariff-revisionist. In a word, he meets all the exigencies of the situation."

"It might be well for the Democracy," comments the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "unless it is thoroughly Bryanized or Hearstized, to nominate Professor Wilson or some other clean, clear thinker of his class." The suggestion, in the opinion of the Columbus *Journal* (Rep.), "has created a favorable impression," and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) observes:

"If time should indeed bring it about thus, then verily shall we have come upon a satisfactory solution not only of the problem as to what we shall do with our Presidents, but also of the puzzle as to where shall we look for them."

Japan's First Ambassador to America.—Within the memory of persons now living, the New York *Evening Sun* remarks, "Japan has developed from a hermit nation into one of the most mighty of the civilized Powers, with a modern navy and a modern army that have been tried successfully in a great war." The occasion for these observations was the sailing of Viscount Luzo Aoki to represent Japan at Washington as the first Ambassador. Yet it was only in 1853 that Commodore Perry "discovered" Japan, and not until 1873 that Japan, once greedy of seclusion, established complete diplomatic relations. *The Evening Sun* adds:

"It is a curious fact that while Russia was blind to the growing military power and to the preparations of Japan, we, on our side, until a few years ago had not got over the Gilbert and Sullivan idea of the Japanese. Little did we dream of Nanki-Poo as a man behind the gun, or the Lord High Executioner as a capable field marshal subject to quotation in state documents issuing from the office of the White House.

"As we opened up Japan, so it is fitting that Washington should be regarded by the Japanese as the most important foreign capital, even tho Great Britain is the actual ally of Nippon. For it is at our seat of government that the disputes of the Far East may be best settled, away from the jealousies, the cabals, and the intrigues of the European diplomatic centers.

"Viscount Aoki's arrival at the Executive Mansion and reception by the President will be symbolical of the opening of a new era in the history of Japan."

YANKEE CONSULS EAST OF SUEZ.

UNLESS Mr. H. H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, is very careful, he may yet become famous. Fame was almost thrust upon him at Portsmouth last summer, when he personally conducted the peace envoys, only the envoys somehow kept in the foreground. But Mr. Peirce's last appearance, as our own Sherlock Holmes among the consulates east of Suez, has given the bland secretary a fair field, and considerable was the damage he caused to some of our representatives in the Orient. The report he submitted to Secretary Root shows that our most important consular officers in the East have been drunkards, grafters, and worse. McWade, who was Consul at Canton, is accused of gross drunkenness and corruption in office. Former Consul-General Goodnow has eighty-two charges of misconduct against him. Oscar F. Williams, Consul at Singapore, is described by Mr. Peirce as "not a man of such bearing as to inspire confidence." Mr. Greener, of Vladivostok, "whose habits are said to be extremely bad," and Levi L. Wilcox, at Hankow, who "can not be said to be a useful consular officer," also come in for a mention in this report. Now, argues the New York *Sun*, if Mr. Peirce, who is the mildest of men, and bland, if not childlike, discovered all this, "sharper eyes would have seen more than he did, and a shrewder talent for inquisition would have made the indictment darker." *The Sun* adds:

"Some of the black sheep are out now, but the mischief has been done; it will take years of the square deal and the simple life to remove the stain on the national escutcheon."

The New York *Evening Post* points out that the men to whom Secretary Peirce is obliged to be unpleasant are McKinley appointees, and is glad that a change, as embodied by the Lodge bill, is at hand. The Providence *Journal* thinks the State Department is somewhat to blame. To quote:

"Altho Mr. Peirce's report is a severe arraignment of the abuses which Congress is still reluctant to abandon, a portion of the blame clearly rests upon the State Department. The charges against Goodnow and McWade, at least, are not new. The former Consul at Shanghai, in particular, has been the subject of more than one official investigation, from which he has emerged with a clean bill of health. Mr. Peirce does not pronounce definitely upon this case, but the charges are very definite, and they seem to be supported by the evidence. If Goodnow is an unfit man for the post now he can not have been fit when the State Department officials whitewashed him. No one, as Juvenal says, reaches iniquity by a single bound. McWade's case is not in the least dubious; he 'was disgracefully drunk and made a public exhibition of himself' on a public occasion at Canton. Against our present representatives at Hankow and Vladivostok serious accusations are also brought; while of the Consul at Singapore, recently removed, it is said in his two previous posts his record was not unblemished. Why, then, was he given the third post?"

The Springfield *Republican* recalls the wild reports Mr. Williams used to send from Manila when he was Consul there just before the war broke out, and adds:

"Consul Williams, it will be recalled, instantly became in this

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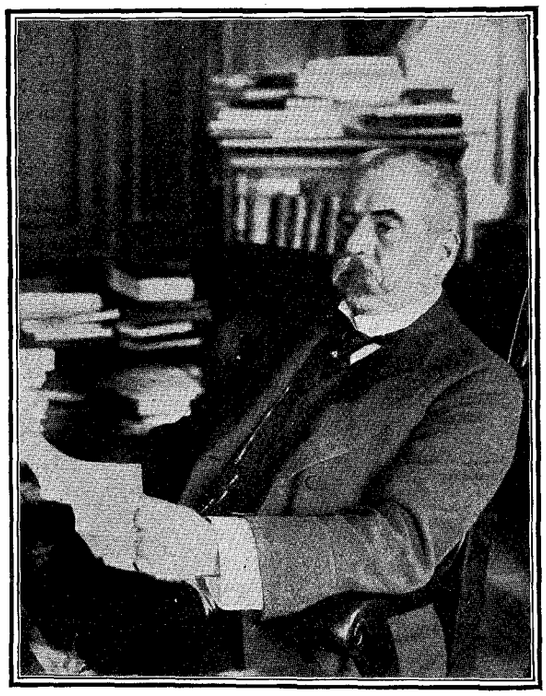
country a high authority on the Philippine Islands, and we were all quoting him. In the Presidential campaign of 1900 the Republican National Committee brought him home and put him on the stump. He delivered an oration in the doubtful districts, whose most thrilling and effective passage was about standing on the bridge with Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay. The reward for his political services was the Consul-generalship at Singapore, from which President Roosevelt has been obliged to remove him because of hopeless inefficiency."

Take it all in all, the wonder is, says the Richmond and Manchester *News Leader*, that the consular service has been to any



SECRETARY H. H. D. PEIRCE,
Who found sad goings-on in some of our Far Eastern consulates.

extent efficient and free from scandal. The service is so poorly organized and poorly paid that it gets about the men it deserves. But the Consular bill will change matters. "For the incompetent and the vicious," rejoices the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "the end is in sight." The New York *Evening Post* complains that "most of the civil-service-reform features have been cut out by the Congressional spoilsmen" from the bill. But it adds:

"Much can be done by the President, however, to offset this. He can prescribe regulations precisely as he and his predecessors have done for the civil service, and he can absolutely decline to appoint men who, altho able to pass examinations, are still not men of the highest character. Consuls and consul-generals are still 'demanded' by Senators and Representatives, but President Roosevelt ought to be able to decide for himself. Secretary Root is certain to continue his agitation for a complete reorganization of the service, and a readiness on the part of the Administration to do its full duty would complete the reform it has so well begun."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* advances an idea that is worth mentioning at the present instance. *The Times-Dispatch* thinks that our present unfriendly relations with China are not wholly without reason. To quote:

"It is worth calling attention to the fact that all of these unpleasantly advertised consuls held posts in China. China is the one country in the world that feels anything like hostility toward us to-day. Is this a mere coincidence? China has met this country in our immigration posts and she has met us again in our consulates. Is it any wonder that she has formed an unfavorable opinion of us as a nation?

"The country was well aware that the Administration was admitting to our foreign service quite the wrong sort of men, and Mr. Peirce's report now makes that fact more glaringly, more painfully apparent. The merit and promotion plan, which the Senate carefully amended out of the excellent Lodge bill, would put an end to this sort of thing. The merit idea is, as we have repeatedly emphasized, at the bottom of any genuine and sincere attempt at consular reform. Sooner or later it must be put into effect. Until that is done, not even the recently created inspectors-general can insure us a really efficient or even reputable service."

THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM.

THE Socialist movement has gained so much ground of late years both in Europe and in America that publicists and statesmen all over the world are beginning to devote to it an increasing amount of study and attention. According to the London correspondent of the New York *Sun*: "No subject is causing greater concern to European publicists and statesmen at the present moment than the amazing spread in all countries of the so-called Socialist movement." In England, according to this correspondent, the sudden advent of that new force has dumfounded the politicians of all parties, and its significance has as yet scarcely been realized. For the sweeping victory of the Liberal party is in reality the swan-song of that party. It foreshadows the party's destruction, for out of the victory of the Liberal party rises the far greater triumph of the Social Labor party. As Blatchford observes in *The Clarion*, the leading English Socialist paper: "The Labor party is only the advance guard of the Socialist party, and the Socialist party is coming, and coming to stay." The fact that the Labor men have cast in their lot at the last election with the Liberals proves nothing. In the words of *The Clarion*: "It is not because the Liberal party is not prepared to go the whole of the way with us that we are hostile to them. It is because they are going a different way altogether." The strength of the Socialist party in the House of Commons has been considered elsewhere in THE LITERARY DIGEST. But it may be stated here that every Socialist candidate and member of Parliament signs the constitution of the party, from which this statement of purpose may be quoted:

"To secure, by united action, the election to Parliament of candidates promoted, in the first instance, by an affiliated society or societies in the constituency, who undertake to form or join a distinct group in Parliament with its own whips and its own policy on

"Twenty lovesick maidens we—
Lovesick all against our will;
Twenty years hence we will be
Twenty lovesick maidens still."
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

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labor questions, to abstain strictly from identifying themselves with, or promoting the interests of, any section of the Liberal or Conservative parties."

A wider policy still is foreshadowed by the avowed Socialists. Many things will have to happen, and some parties will have to disintegrate, before that wider Socialistic policy is put into practise in England, but the Socialists are sure that their time is coming.

An ever-growing current of republicanism in Germany, according to the Berlin correspondent of *The Sun*, will yet sweep away monarchy and autocracy from Germany, and the twentieth century may yet see "a great republic on each side of the Rhine, with Alsace-Lorraine peacefully divided between them." It may be a dream, adds the correspondent; but if it is not, if fate has such a revolution in store, it will be due chiefly to one cause, the spread and finally the triumph of Social-Democracy. After sketching the history of the Social Democratic movement, and going for its origin so far back as Karl Marx and Ferdinand Lassalle, the writer gives some of the fundamental aims and ideas of Social-Democracy as follows:

"The aim of Social Democracy is not to divide all property, but to combine it and use it for the development and improvement of mankind, in order to give to all a life worthy of man. Work shall become a duty for all men able to work. The word of the Bible, 'He that does not work, neither shall he eat,' shall become a true word."

Other aims are to do away with the commercial aspects of marriage that obtain in German society, to insure freedom of conscience to support absolutely church and state and to extend these principles beyond the confines of the German Empire. All these, together with such privileges as universal suffrage and secret ballot for men and women, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, equality of men and women before the law, disestablishment of the churches, free legal proceedings and free medical attendance, form the parliamentary program of the party. This is the platform with which Bebel hopes to arrive at his utopia and which Prince von Buelow takes every opportunity to deride. Twenty-five years ago the Social-Democratic vote at the polls numbered only some 300,000; in 1903 it numbered something more than 3,000,000, or nearly 32 per cent. of the entire vote. The one fear of the Social-Democrats is that after the death of Bebel, who is growing old, there may be found no competent leader to succeed him.

The Paris correspondent, in describing the condition of Socialism in France, quotes from an article by that advanced French Socialist Emile Pouget, editor of *La Voix du Peuple*. Says Mr. Pouget:

"The French working class is organized from an economic standpoint into a party of class strife, the Labor party, which has adopted and made its own the doctrines of the Association Internationale de Travailleurs. The Confédération Générale du Travail is the controlling organization of the working-class affairs. This organization is absolutely federative, and has for its basis the absolute autonomy of the persons and unions affiliated."

The worker gives his adhesion to the union of his trade, and the union, not to remain isolated, affiliates itself locally with the various unions of the locality, thus making the Bourse de Travail, and then, from a national standpoint, with the union of the same trade, thus constituting the Fédération Nationale Corporative. The aim of the syndicate organization is to try to improve from day to day the immediate conditions of the workers by the reduction of the hours of labor, to increase the wages, the sanitary conditions of factories and workshops, and the moral independence of the workman. The more general and comprehensive aims of the party are to lessen the capitalists' privileges and in time to abolish salaries, the one remedy, they think, for sweating and human misery. The outlook of French Socialists also is broad; the only real frontiers to them are those of capital, and the only real classes are two: the sweaters and the sweated.

In Russia the Social Revolutionary party holds that true democracy can be embodied only in the republican form of government. For the present its aims are to put into the hands of the nation the free choice of the form of government and of the establishment of the political and social order. This party will, however, resist any form of constitution granted, so to speak, by the grace of the autocratic power, and will continue to strive for these guaranties: Freedom of speech and the press; freedom of meeting and association; freedom of creed and personal security; the right to vote for every citizen of legal age, without distinction of creed, sex, or race. The party aims at the establishment of a federal state, based upon a wide system of communal and municipal self-government. In short, the party desires a Russian republic. The party, it may be said, is opposed to an aggressive foreign policy, and if it had its way it would abolish the army and institute a national militia instead. In all these countries the various Socialistic movements are rapidly and constantly increasing.

And how is it in the United States? According to Eugene V. Debs, in an article entitled "The Growth of Socialism," the cry of the American Socialist is:

"Let others talk about the tariff and finance—the enlightened workers demand the ownership of the tools of industry, and they are building up the Socialist party as a means of getting them. The working class alone made the tools; the working class alone can use them; and the working class must therefore own them."

The working class, he says, are beginning to spell "solidarity" and to pronounce "Socialism." They are yearning for emancipation from the galling yoke of wage slavery. Capitalism, he says, is the connecting link between feudalism and Socialism. According to his statistics, the Socialist vote in the last election showed a count of 400,000, but, he adds, "probably twice as many were cast." From now on, he cries, "There is a new Richmond in the field!"

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

"ELECTION returns from Russia!" exclaims the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* in a sort of ecstasy, and draws much comfort from the fact that the world has moved swiftly indeed in the last twelvemonth to give rise to such a phrase. *The Plain Dealer* is inclined to look optimistically on the elections, even tho they were not wholly free. "Nobody," observes *The Plain Dealer*, "so far as is recalled, foresaw the French Convention of '93 in the States-general of '89." The New York *World* sees dim, but large possibilities in the upshot of the St. Petersburg election. Every one of the 160 Constitutional Democratic electors was victorious, and even in the Admiralty Ward, the most aristocratic in the city, the Constitutional Democratic ticket received three times the vote cast for the Conservative candidate. All this in spite of wholesale arrests and intimidation at the polls. A host of spies, disguised as peasants, it is reported, sharply urged voters to vote for "God and the Emperor." The New York *World* observes:

"Yet in spite of terrorism and injustice the Government has not been able to secure the election of a single Conservative candidate in St. Petersburg, where it is strongest and where the police have been most active. It is too soon to say what the complexion of the Douma will be. The peasants' representatives, who will form a powerful body if they act in concert, are said to be little interested in anything but the land question. But they clamor for a change. It would be a strange commentary upon the futility of the Government's influence and the strength of the revolutionary sentiment among all classes if the first National Assembly, in the face of official treachery and tyranny, should meet with the purpose of demanding a written constitution from the Czar."

The New York *Times* feels sure, at all events, that in Russia, as elsewhere, "revolutions never go backward," and puts all the trouble there down to political inexperience. Upon this inexperience *The Times* comments:

"It is not often expressed so naïvely as by that hardened old

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militarist, the Governor of Odessa, who undertakes absolutely to nullify the Czar's manifestos by refusing to recognize the choice of the qualified electors, and who bluntly orders those electors to choose other representatives of his and not of their way of thinking. This must be pure ignorance on the part of General Kaulbars. He is honestly unable to perceive 'how the Czar's Government is to be carried on' if the Russian people are to have anything to say about it; and this altho the Czar had distinctly promised them their 'say.'"

The Douma is loaded with restrictions. As the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* enumerates them:

"The Douma is not allowed to consider certain subjects at all. These subjects are: The finance minister's reports on the state of the Treasury; charges of malfeasance against members of the Council of the Empire, ministers, governors-general, and military and naval commanders; the establishment of stock companies with special privileges; questions relating to entailed estates, titles of nobility, etc. In view of these restrictions one is a little inclined to sympathize with the Russian constituencies that refused to take the Douma seriously and made a burlesque of the election to show their contempt for what they regarded as the Czar's pretense of concession."

But at all events, says the New York *Tribune*, "there is reason to expect that the Constitutional Democracy will control the Douma, and that will mean a great deal." *The Tribune* adds:

"It is not to be assumed, of course, that that party aims immediately at the abolition of the monarchy and the formation of a republic; it seeks, rather, the gradual development of democratic rule under a monarchical head, such as that which prevails in Great Britain. In the success of such schemes there is much promise for the good of Russia."

The New York *Sun* dwells at some length on the defeat and discomfiture of the Reactionists, and speculates in this wise:

"It is reported that the Emperor Nicholas II. views the prospective success of the Constitutional Democratic party with satisfaction, and it is natural enough that with the failure of the Reactionists to control the elections their influence at Tsarskoe-Selo should wane. All of the St. Petersburg newspapers but two support the Constitutional Democrats. It is quite possible that Count Witte may some time ago have tendered his resignation, but it now seems to be settled that it will not be accepted. He will have the honor of introducing in Russia a constitutional régime, and of procuring a first loan of $250,000,000, which is imperatively needed to replenish his country's treasury. Then, having played Necker's part, he may be expected to retire, like Necker, from active political life. After the Parliament has been opened, new men of ability will doubtless reveal themselves in debate, but for the present it is generally expected that Count Witte's successor, the first Constitutional Democratic Prime Minister, will be Prof. Paul M. Milukoff, of St. Petersburg, tho the leader of the party in the Council of the Empire is likely to be Mr. Timiriazeff, lately Minister of Commerce, and then reputed the most liberal-minded member of Count Witte's Cabinet. He was chosen the other day in St. Petersburg one of the elective members of the Council of the Empire, and has since expressed the opinion that this body will show itself much more liberal in its views than the Upper House in many another European country where the members are hereditary or appointive.

"This is a wonderful experiment that we are witnessing in Russia, and the chances now are that it will succeed. It seems to be no longer practicable for Reaction to block the way of Reform."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. TAFT is to be congratulated on one thing. Nobody has been drowned in the Panama Canal yet.—*Columbia State.*

WE don't want to be curious, yet we confess a desire to know how Mrs. Longworth is succeeding with her help.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IF the reactionaries and revolutionists would fight it out to the finish of both, Russia would be a country worth living in.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

A MAN dropped five hundred feet from the top of a Cincinnati building this week and was not hurt in the least. They were pickled pigs' feet.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

KAISER WILHELM has been trying on the ancient armor of his ancestors and finds it too small for him. This is probably especially true of the headgear.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT is more than suspected that Professor Starr has been subsidized by Andrew Carnegie and commissioned to obtain the basis for a universal language.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

IT is said that a chair of "monkey talk" is to be added to the University of Chicago. It is a little surprising, tho, to have it so formally recognized.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOUTHERN Democrats assert that Judge Parker is trying to defeat Bryan for the Democratic nomination, altho there is nothing to indicate that Mr. Bryan can not do that himself.—*The Washington Post.*

THERE is no reason why the Democrats should not nominate a Southern man for President, but there is every reason why they should not nominate a candidate merely because he is a Southern man.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE firm of D. & A. Rasstorgoueff, Russian merchants in Moscow, has failed for $13,500,000. This is the largest failure ever recorded in Russia, with the exception of the total failure of the Czar.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A CHICAGO clergyman thinks the police could reform wayward boys on the streets by talking to them and pointing out the error of their ways; but he fails to suggest some one to perform the same service for the Chicago police.—*The Washington Post.*

KICK AND KICK ABOUT.

But the trouble is that the "innocent spectator" is getting all the worst of it. —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

NO COMMON CARRIER.

UNCLE SAM—I don't know as it matters how I get there, just so I arrive. —Bartholomew in Minneapolis *Journal.*

THE VICISSITUDES OF YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL

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LETTERS AND ART.

A CURIOUS DEFICIENCY IN THE CELTIC GENIUS.

THE Celtic mind, says Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, would seem to be either too fine and frail or too extravagant and florid to create perfect works of art. "It either has not the strength to build them at all or it overloads them until they break down." The relics of Celtic poetry suggest to him Milton's description of the animal creation, when all the beasts were struggling from the ground—"the lion pawing to get free its hinder parts." Thus, "half vital, half encumbered and embarrassed by the matter of which they are made, the Celtic legends start out

Courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

ANATOLE LE BRAZ,

"The most complete literary incarnation of the Celtic revival in France." He is now in this country lecturing on Celtic literature under the auspices of the Alliance Française.

into the world of art." Neither the Heroic Cycle of Ulster nor the legends of Finn nor "The Four Branches of the Mabinogi," Mr. Moore maintains, can, in their old shape, hope to become world poems. "The Celtic genius which wrought them had nearly all the poetic gifts, except the gift to look before and after, to group each part in reference to the whole." Hence "this magnificent poetic material lies open to the privacy of the poets of the world," since it lacks the defense which the greatest poetry possesses of having already found more perfect expression than any new poet can possibly find for it. The Celtic genius "has given us by the basketful themes unsurpassed in literature, as yet only slightly wrought by art." What, asks Mr. Moore (in the Chicago *Dial*), are we to do with this treasure-trove?

"Shall we take Walt Whitman's invitation and 'cross out the immensely overpaid account of Troy, Ulysses wanderings,' and turn to this new material for themes and inspiration? Or must we accept the fragmentary and amorphous Welsh and Irish poems as final and sacred works of art? Renan said sadly, 'We Celts will never build our Parthenon—marble is not for us,' but he claimed for his race the thrilling, penetrating cry which shakes and inspires the world. I speak under the protection of Renan's name when I say that Celtic literature has produced no great work. Its most powerful and effective production, the Arthurian legend, owes only its germ and origin to Celtic genius; it was built up by many hands in many lands. Ireland is the home of the fairy folk, the Aes Sídhe, yet no Celtic work can compare with Shakespeare's fairy comedy. Wild Wales, both the real land and its mirrored image in song, overflows with glamour, but what Welsh poem equals Coleridge's 'Christabel' in undefinable depths of magic meaning? Unconquered courage, stormy despair are in the Scotch Ossian, yet these qualities are carried to far greater heights in Milton and Byron. The Celtic charm of expression is keen and vivid, but Wordsworth and Keats outmatch it beyond compare. If we accept Arnold's view that many of the finest qualities of English poetry entered it from Celtic sources we must decide that the Celtic genius is a fecundating pollen, powerful when blown abroad, but almost inert when it remains at home."

SEARCHING THE JOINTS IN WAGNER'S ARMOR.

"A DANIEL in petticoats come to musical judgment," exclaims Mr. James Huneker, in reporting certain incisive criticisms passed by Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) upon the genius of Richard Wagner. Wagner has never been the voice of the German race, as Goethe was, says Mrs. Craigie. "He was emphatically self-absorbed, a colossal, but, nevertheless, limited individuality." "The prophetic quality in the 'Ring' has no significance for his own nation; it is autobiography, not epic." His work is "abnormal and a novelty, and no acquisition in the highest sense to dramatic art." He "was not a philosopher, he was not genial, he did not care for humanity." He "is not as a tragic poet among those even of the second rank." He lacks "the reticence peculiar to great art," and is guilty of "monstrous overstatement." His art was "too personal, nervous, overcharged"; and the vast crowd "who wait in the market-place to dance to any piping on the sensual strings, go to him, not for his incomparable gifts, but because he seems a sensation-monger with a hurdy-gurdy." These are a few of the points at which the brilliant novelist probes the great musician's weakness, in an interview recorded in the New York *Herald*. To quote more fully:

"The prophetic quality in the 'Ring' has no significance for his own nation. It is autobiography, not epic; and we should remember that the real 'Nibelungen lied' is an epic, just as the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey' are epics. Wagner, however, mixed these old poems with the Scandinavian Sagas, added many fantastic inventions of his own and made them into inept allegories. The result is bad mythology and worse drama. His long monologs, his endless repetitions, the abruptness of the action after wearisome development, could not be tolerated on the stage but for the restlessness of his orchestral effects. The play drags; the music, however, is incessantly surging, ringing, shrieking, groaning, howling; its appeals to the senses are so crude that people who detest what are called 'classic composers' respond readily enough to the noise and sensuality of the 'Ring.' A French critic has well said that in lyric drama all the personages are real beings living a life superior to humanity, but living it all the same. It would be impossible to deny the vitality of Wagner's characters. His gods and demigods have the strength of the animals in Æsop's Fables; they never rise above that level either in the shamelessness of their egoism or the directness of their various appetites. The feeling is genuine, but it is never sublime; it is never completely human, and so, for all the magnitude of the work in question, it is, if considered soberly, as he meant it to be considered, abnormal and a novelty, and no acquisition in the highest sense to dramatic art. . . . . .

"Wagner approached the legend of the San Grail just as he approached the legend of the 'Ring'—without love. He was not pious, nor, on the other hand, impious. He was deeply interested. He took them both, as we say, 'seriously.' But tragedy and religion are beyond 'seriousness.' They demand quite another spirit—simplicity. Wagner was too clever, too knowing. Goethe was so Olympian that he ignored all machines; Wagner thought so much about the machine that he forgot that they were made after all, for the gods. . . . . .

"Wagner is not as a tragic poet among those even of the second rank. His instinct as a playwright was of the stage, stagey. He thought too much of the scenery, of the limelight, and the

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directions. . . . The performers have to follow—in gesture, facial expression, and tone of voice—the descriptive music. Neither inspiration nor emotion is possible to a mimetic artist who is tethered at the crucial minute to a conductor's baton. The effect is pompous, tiresome, grotesque. Sincerity is out of the question. . . . But when music so onomatopoetic as Wagner's receives a further very material illustration on the scene, we get too much zeal. The reticence peculiar to great art is lost; we receive in its stead monstrous overstatement. The music destroys all reality in the drama, and the drama degrades the music. Music is reverie—action in thought, the language of silence. Drama is the poetry of action and speech. No poet who had the least appreciation of acting or the least feeling for the grandeur of the human form and countenance as a perfect instrument for every shade of outward emotional expression would have made such mistakes. . . . . .

"As a composer, even if he has mastered the technic of Bach and covered more ground than Beethoven, Wagner has never caught the spirituality of the one nor approached the heights of the other. When he might have soared he relied upon the scene-painter and imitation clouds on gauze."

On the other hand, admits Mrs. Craigie, Wagner is "supreme among the greatest in his representation of nature." We read:

"Wagner alone has seized the music of the earth. No one else has caught and enchained forever the mysteries of life 'outdoors'—the sound of the wind in the trees, the fall of night on black mountains, fiercest gales, the melancholy of sunset, the spell of a spring morning, the break of day, the madness of the storm, the flow of the river, the singing of rushes in a pool, the rage and hunger of the sea, and the wrath of the tempest. For these physical forces he shows an unerring and serene sympathy; no 'personal equation' disturbed his genius in this regard, or drove him out of sheer hostility to human nature, as he found it, to utter the word too much. It is the cruel reproof of time and destiny that a man of Wagner's genius should come to be regarded as the pessimistic sensualist who twangs the old song of self-indulgence in a louder and, therefore, newer way."

A GERMAN FLING AT FRENCH ART.

WE are so accustomed to the idea of France as an originator of new movements in the art world that lamentations over the conservatism of French art are peculiarly arresting. "The leaders of the French art policy," says *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), which is bitterly anti-French, "are very shy of anything new, a fact of which, in general, foreign countries are hardly aware." This is especially evident in the history of the impressionists in the Luxembourg Gallery, says the writer, who points out that even those who are not ardent admirers of this school must admit that as a historical phenomenon it deserves due representation in the French museum. Nevertheless, he states:

"The administrative authorities disputed for years ere they would consent to accept the present—mark the words: the present!—of Manet's 'Olymphia,' and similarly they have only accepted part of the Caillebotte impressionist collection that was offered to them, and then only after long wrangling. Reference has often been made to the circumstance that works thus refused in the artists' own country are more likely to find a home in German collections at Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Dresden, and Hagen. The national solicitude for art in France on account of lack of understanding and the compulsion exercised in political quarters leaves much to be desired. The art policy pursued by the city of Paris is, on the other hand, much freer, fresher, and smarter, and its museum in the Petit Palais, on the Champs Elysées, has become in very few years an institute equal and even in many respects superior to the Luxembourg."

Turning to the suggestion of a new building to house the Luxembourg collection, the writer asks: "Would its excessive mediocrity not have a more depressing effect in new rooms than it has already?" Each year, he says, the art purchases of the state—which expends a million francs annually for works of art—serve "very sensibly to lower" the artistic level of the Luxembourg collection.

NATIONAL TRAITS IN MUSIC STUDY.

THEODOR LESCHETIZKY, the world-famous music teacher of Vienna, among whose distinguished pupils those best known in America are Paderewski, Mark Hambourg, Gabrilowitch, Helen Hopekind, and Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, makes some striking generalizations from his experience with his very cosmopolitan classes. Annette Hullah, in her new life of this teacher in the "Living Masters of Music" series, records these generalizations. Leschetizky's method of teaching is primarily psychological, and involves not only personal idiosyncrasy, but racial traits. Says Miss Hullah:

"From the English he expects good musicians, good workers, and bad executants; doing by work what the Slav does by instinct; their heads serving them better than their hearts.

"The Americans he finds more spontaneous. Accustomed to keep all their faculties in readiness for the unexpected, their perceptions are quick, and they possess considerable technical facility. They study perhaps more for the sake of being up to date than for the love of music.

"The Russians stand first in Leschetizky's opinion. United to a prodigious technique, they have passion, dramatic power, elemental force, and extraordinary vitality. Turbulent natures, difficult to keep within bounds, but making wonderful players when they have the patience to endure to the end.

"The Pole, less strong and rugged than the Russian, leans more

THEODOR LESCHETIZKY,
The world-famous teacher of the piano-forte, who has numbered among his pupils Paderewski, Mark Hambourg, Gabrilowitch, and Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler.

to the poetical side of music. Originality is to be found in all he does; refinement, an exquisite tenderness, and instinctive rhythm.

"The French he compares to birds of passage, flying lightly up in the clouds, unconscious of what lies below. They are dainty, crisp, clear-cut in their playing, and they phrase well.

"The Germans he respects for their earnestness, their patient devotion to detail, their orderliness, and intense and humble love of their art. But their outlook is a little gray.

"The gentle Swedes, in whom he finds much talent, are more sympathetic to him; and the Italian he loves, because he *is* Italian—tho he can not, as a rule, play the piano in the very least.

"'Ah! what a marvel I could make could I mix you all up!' he says; 'what a marvel I could make!'"

Miss Hullah goes on to tell us what the often-heard phrase, "the Leschetizky method," really means. The "method" is not,

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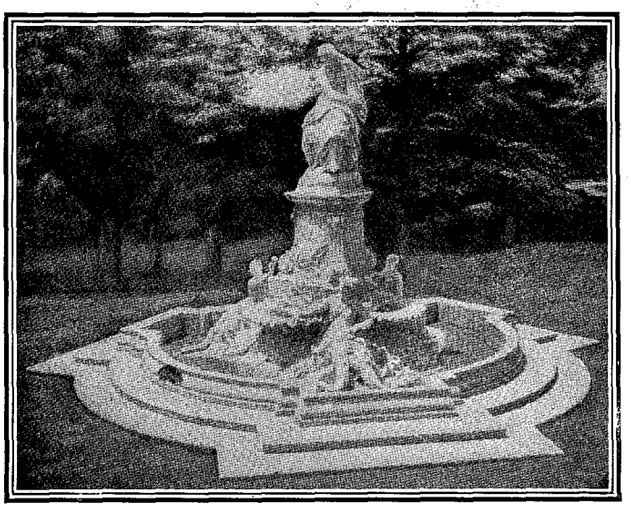
as many probably suppose, a technical system, altho this impression is not surprising in face of the fact that certain technical characteristics—"an emphasized rhythm, clearness, inaudible pedaling, and brilliance in staccato passages"—are noticeable in his pupils. We learn, however, that the larger part of the pupil's time is devoted, not to the development of manual skill, but to the art of studying the music written for the piano. In respect to the fact that "study" is the primary aim, Leschetizky's method differs from all others. After this in importance come "that of the effects to be obtained from the instrument," and third, "that of the development of the hand." The writer states the case more generally in this passage:

"Concentrated thought is the basis of Leschetizky's principles, the corner-stone of his method. Without it nothing of any permanent value can be obtained, either in art or anything else. No amount of mechanical finger-work can take its place; and the player who repeats the same passage, wearily expectant that he will accomplish it in the process of time, is a lost soul on a hopeless quest. Leschetizky enumerates the essential qualities of good work as follows: First, an absolutely clear comprehension of the principal points to be studied in the music on hand; a clear perception of where the difficulties lie, and of the way in which to conquer them; the mental realization of these three facts *before* they are carried out by the hands."

A POET WITHOUT HONOR IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

ALTHO Heinrich Heine has so stamped his own individuality upon Germany's lyric poetry that, according to Dr. Max Nordau, no German can now write poetry without "some faint reverberation of his incomparable music clinging to it in form or rime," yet even now, half a century after his death, Germany has no formal monument to his memory. In Paris, in the Ionian island of Corfu, in New York city, are such memorials to be found, but not in his native land. Among the causes contributing to this strange neglect Dr. Georg Brandes, in his recent volume, "Young Germany," names Heine's infatuation for France, his supposed or real frivolity, his un-German extraction and wit, his sentimentality, his foppery, his wantonness, and, lastly, the defiant manner in which he parades his irreligion.

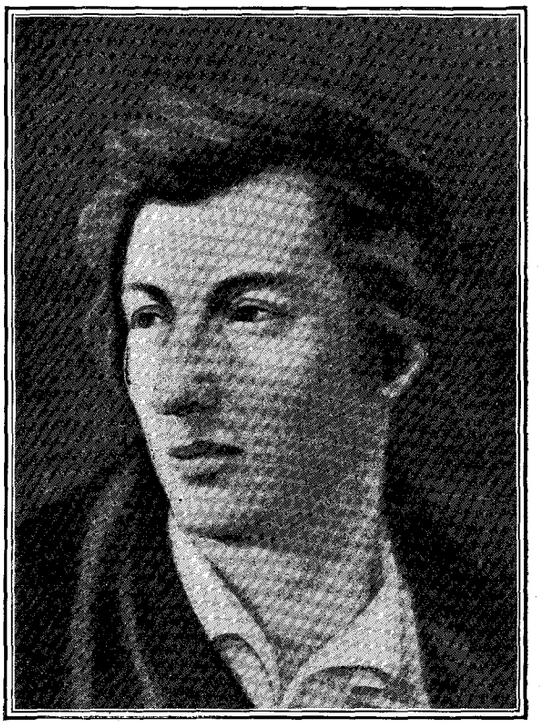


THE HEINE FOUNTAIN,

At 161st Street and the Concourse, New York. This memorial was originally designed for Heine's native town of Düsseldorf, but permission to place it was refused by the German Government.

Heine, says Dr. Max Nordau (writing in the London *Outlook*), is "the prototype of the saturnine poet—to whom the sun never shone unclouded." He goes on to say:

"All the sad traits of Keats, of Shelley, and of Byron combined may be recognized in Heine, yet lacking those brighter touches we so constantly meet in them. . . . Fate dealt him all the blows she can chastise poor humanity with. He loved his cousin—but by her, too, he was scorned; he loved his country, and he had to leave it. In order to follow the inborn yearnings of the poet he broke with his family, on whom he had been dependent. The German Bundestag interdicted all his books, even those which were at that time not yet written; thus stopping his only source of possible income. He sickened in the very blossom of life, and suffered for long years such tortures as canonized martyrs had only to endure for a quarter of an hour at a time. He felt all pain ten times more acutely than does the average human being, for his nervous system was ten times more highly organized; but his capacity to suffer was limitless. Such suffering was, however, inseparable from the condition of his being. Fate treated him even as heartless fanciers treat the nightingale, blinding it in order that its song may be the sweeter. He knew it, and therefore did he say:



HEINRICH HEINE,

From a little-known portrait painted by Theophil Gassen. The original is in the possession of Prof. Eduard Engel, in Berlin. The fiftieth anniversary of Heine's death was commemorated on February 17th of this year.

Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen
Mach' ich die kleinen Lieder.

And the most touching thing of all is that in these 'little songs' there is never a complaint—never a mention of those 'great sufferings.' And this is one of those traits which distinguish him from other poets whom life had treated ill; he neither storms nor rages, as did Leopardi; he does not sob or complain like Nicholas Lenau; seldom is he as mordantly satirical, as sneeringly contemptuous, of life and the world as was Byron. He bears his fate like a Spartan, and his lips smile even while the pain rages like the tooth of some wild beast rending his flesh. . . . Only now and again does a bout of acute suffering draw forth a shrill cry of agony, and such a one is like a cry from hell. These are the cries that have gained Heine's poems the imputation of having something 'devilish' about them. Yet is this but the revolt of the flesh against its serfdom to the soul—that master-soul that so quickly reduces the slave to slavery once more."

Heine once said that he "bore the tear of laughter in his armorial shield." His wit is characterized by Max Nordau as "resignation tempered with melancholy." He never, we are told, possessed "that essentially animal attribute of being able to give

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himself up solely and entirely to the present." The same writer classes Heine as one of "the three molders of German prose." We read:

"Luther brought form and method into the language, Lessing contributed clearness, simplicity, and a greater pliancy, but to Heine it is that the German tongue owes her rich color, her electrical force! Luther's 'Bibel' we might fitly liken to ore—the bronze whereof great monuments are molded; Lessing's 'Laocoon,' as also his 'Hamburger Dramaturgie,' are solid silver, fit ware to ornament the tables of the greatest patricians; but Heine's 'Reisebilder' and incomparable 'Lutetia,' these are the finest gold and the rarest of precious gems—rubies and diamonds fit to deck the neck and arms of the loveliest of women."

POETIC GENIUS NOT HEREDITARY.

"LIKE father, like son," is a homely aphorism which, according to the late Richard Holt Hutton, misses the mark in the case of poetic genius of the first caliber. Mr. Hutton's observations convinced him that general attitudes of mind, like the didactic or ironic or self-conscious or humorous or matter-of-fact, are frequently transmitted from father to son, but that the qualities of imagination and fancy are less often, and the highest poetic gifts are practically never, so transmitted. In a recent volume of brief essays collected from Mr. Hutton's contributions to the London *Spectator*, his niece, Elizabeth M. Roscoe, includes one dealing with this question of inherited literary talent. The inherited didactic attitude that has gained literary expression is found, says the writer, in the Edgeworths, the Wordsworths, the Stanleys, the Wilberforces, and, most of all, the Arnolds. In the latter case there was a notable instance of the transmission of the attitude only, for Matthew Arnold set himself to teach almost nothing that his father had thought true. Instances of greater rarity are cited in the following:

"There is probably no turn of mind which is so often transmitted from father to son as the didactic turn of mind. On the other hand, imagination and fancy are not often transmitted, tho there are not a few cases in which father and son, or mother and son, or father and daughter, have had the same gift for holding up the mirror to society. There is Dumas *père* and Dumas *fils*, for instance; there is Mrs. Trollope and Anthony Trollope, who not only both drew characters with great skill and humor, but drew characters after a fashion in which it is impossible not to recognize the same mold of mind. Again, there is the case of Thackeray and his daughter, tho there the type is greatly modified. And there is the case of Nathaniel Hawthorne and his son. In all these instances there is, in the case of a definitely imaginative gift, a transmission of power as distinct as in the case of the engineering genius of the two Brunels and the two Stephensons."

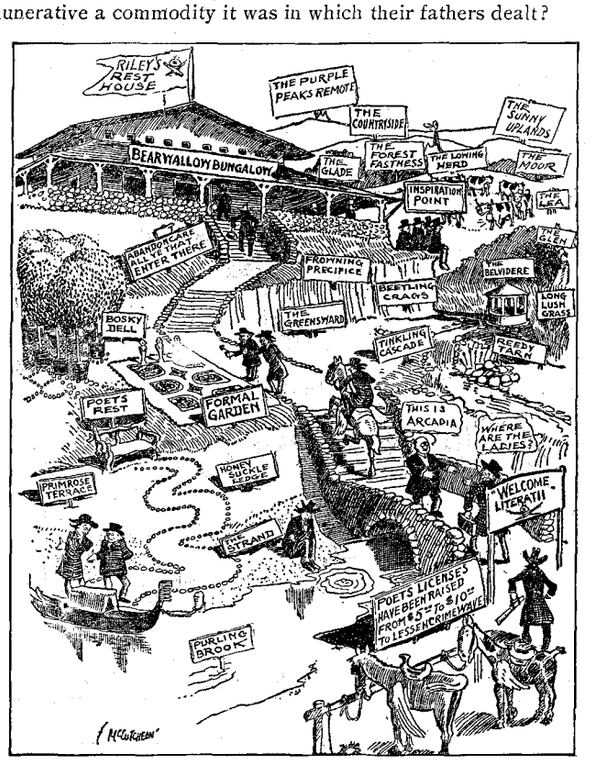
When we come to survey the field of poetry the instances are extremely few where the talent has been transmitted. Mr. Hutton cites the notable exception of the Coleridges; Hartley, he thinks, "could not have conceived or written the 'Ancient Mariner' or 'Christabel,' but the 'lyrical cry' in him was even more exquisitely pure and tender than it was in his father." Then there were the two Aubrey De Veres, father and son; the three Roscoes, grandfather, father, and son, and the two Lord Houghtons, and with these the possible cases cease. Says the writer:

"Among the greatest poets, I know of no instance of inheritance of this particular faculty. There is no tradition that even David or Isaiah or Homer or Æschylus or Virgil or Horace or Dante or Petrarch or Tasso or Goethe or Schiller or Béranger or Hugo or Chaucer or Shakespeare or Milton or Spenser or Burns or Scott or Shelley or Byron transmitted any spark of his poetic genius to descendants. Not very frequently does there appear to have been any special power even of another kind in the descendants of poets. Byron's daughter was a considerable mathematician, which seems a curious transformation for force like Byron's to undergo. Chaucer's son was Speaker of the House of Commons and Ambassador to France. Many of Coleridge's nephews and grandnephews were distinguished as lawyers and writers. More than one of Wordsworth's sons, brothers, and nephews were, or are, worthy divines and college teachers. But except in the case of the Coleridges, the De Veres, the Roscoes, and the two Lord Houghtons, we can trace no transmission of poetic genius."

Mr. Hutton regards as inadequate the theory of Galton that "poets have, as a rule, strong sensuous tastes, and that people who have strong sensuous tastes are apt to go astray in life, and squander whatever power they have." This theory fails to account for the failure of the Hebrew prophets—"among the greatest poets of earth"—to transmit in one single instance their gifts to their descendants. "There is no reason of the kind referred to by Mr. Galton why Æschylus or Sophocles or Virgil or Dante or Milton or Scott or Wordsworth should not have founded a family inheriting his great poetic gifts." Mr. Hutton concludes:

"The greater poetical gifts are, I do not say untransmissible, but exceedingly rarely transmitted. Like the inspiration of the prophet or the self-forgetfulness of the saint, they are apparently the unique product of a fusion between the creative Spirit and the individual human being to which he communicates some spark or flash of his own unapproachable thought or spirit of self-forgetfulness (if I may properly impute such a quality to the Infinite Mind), and it does not seem his will or habit to produce replicas of genius in any of its highest forms. Even in the exceptional cases I have noticed, there will be found to be variations so remarkable that it is rather the constitutional poetic temper which is inherited than the individual genius. Still it is rare enough for even that to be inherited. As a rule, there is a curious correlation among the forms of genius, and the poet's descendant is more likely to turn out a barrister or a judge or an artist or even an antiquarian than a poet. A portion of the energy remains, but it takes to new channels. 'The light that never was on sea or land, the consecration, and the poet's dream,' is the rarest of all inheritances."

A reader of Mr. Hutton's essay humorously remarks that the writer overlooks a very plausible economic explanation of the dearth of poets among poets' sons. May it not be, he suggests, that the sons had too ample opportunities to observe how unremunerative a commodity it was in which their fathers dealt?



"JAMES WHITCOMB REILLY IS GOING TO ESTABLISH A RETREAT FOR AUTHORS AND POETS IN BEAR WALLOW, BROWN COUNTY, INDIANA. IT WILL BE A VERITABLE ARCADIA."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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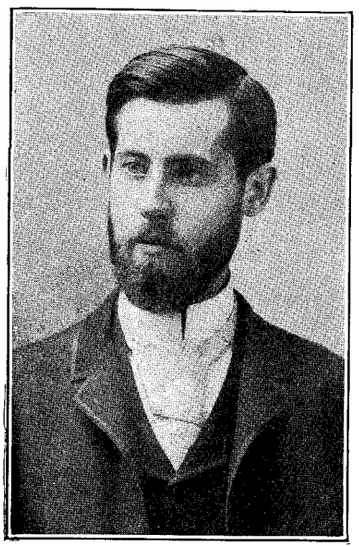
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

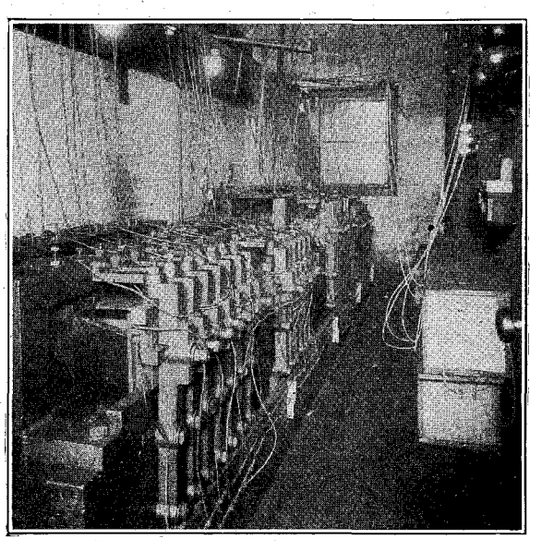
ELECTRICAL MUSIC.

A DEVICE by which a performer at a central instrument may make sweet music in a thousand distant places is surely the combination of music with telephony that we have been awaiting. That such an apparatus has been devised we have been informed from time to time in the daily press, and the mode of its operation is now described by T. C. Martin in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (New York, April). That music often is transmitted over the telephone we all know, but the results are meager and unsatisfying. The new instrument, which the inventor, Dr. Thaddeus Cahill, of Holyoke, Mass., calls the "telharmonium," is not a transmitter of music, but rather a producer of music at a distant point. Says Mr. Martin:



DR. THADDEUS CAHILL,
The inventor who has perfected the telharmonium in his laboratory at Holyoke, Mass.

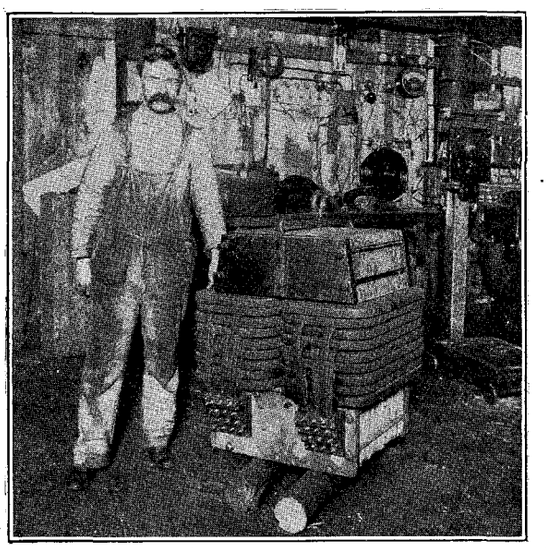
"The Cahill telharmonium may be compared with a pipe-organ. The performer at its keyboard, instead of playing upon air in the pipes, plays upon the electric current that is being generated in a large number of small dynamo-electric machines of the 'alternating-current' type. These little 'inductor' alternators are of quite simple construction, from the mechanical standpoint, tho it is needless to say that the inventor did not find out at once all he wanted to know about them. That took a good ten years. In each alternator the current surges to and fro at a different frequency or rate of speed—thousands and thousands of times a minute; and this current as it reaches the telephone at the near or the distant station causes the diaphragm of that instrument to emit a musical note characteristic of that current whenever it is generated at just that 'frequency' or rate of vibration in the circuit. The rest is relatively easy. The revolving parts of the little alternators are mounted upon shafts which are geared together. Each revolving part, or 'rotor,' having its own number of poles or teeth in the magnetic field of force, and each having its own angular velocity, the arrangement gives us the ability to produce, in the initial condition of musical electrical waves, the notes through a compass of five octaves."



THE SOURCE OF POWER.
This bank of alternators can supply music to over 5,000 stations.

In order that an organ may be played, somebody or something must pump the bellows. In like manner, when the telharmonium is played, a motor revolves all the little interlocked rotors at once, so that they may offer their plastic currents to the keyboard to which the wires from the alternators lead. This keyboard as shown in the engraving has two banks of keys. To quote further:

"If one key is depressed, the circuit is closed on a ground tone and one or more allied circuits that will give the harmonics corresponding to that tone. But the currents, before they go to the exterior circuit containing the subscriber's telephone, are not left in their primitive simple form. On the contrary, they are passed, as they might be in ordinary lighting and power service, through transformers, where they are blended; and in these 'tone-mixers' the simple sinusoidal wave of the alternator current becomes too complex to know itself. In this manner highly composite vibrations are built up which fall upon the ear as musical chords of great beauty and purity of tone. This process of interweaving of currents can be pushed very far, and the complex vibrations from different keyboards can be combined into others even more subtly superposed and wedded, so as to produce in the telephone receiver the effect of several voices or instruments. Within the range of such an equipment appear possible some sounds never before heard on land or sea.



THE TONE MIXER,
Through which the musical electrical waves pass on their way to the receiving station.

"The performer at this keyboard has a receiver close at his side, so that he can tell exactly how he is playing to his unseen audience; and it is extraordinary to note how easily and perfectly the electric currents are manipulated so that with their own instantaneity they respond to every wave of personal emotion and every nuance of touch. It is, indeed, this immediateness of control and the singular purity of tone that appeal to the watchful listener. A musician will readily understand how the timbre is also secured from such resources, for with current combinations yielding the needed harmonics, string, brass, and wood effects, etc., can be obtained simply by mixing the harmonics—that is, the currents—in the required proportions."

The experimental instrument that has been set up in Dr. Cahill's Holyoke laboratory is said to have cost $200,000 and weighs about 200 tons. It has 145 of the inductor alternators, mounted on 11-inch shafts on a heavy steel girder bed-plate over 60 feet long. The switchboards include nearly 2,000 switches. Later equipments, we are told, will probably be less ponderous. As to the

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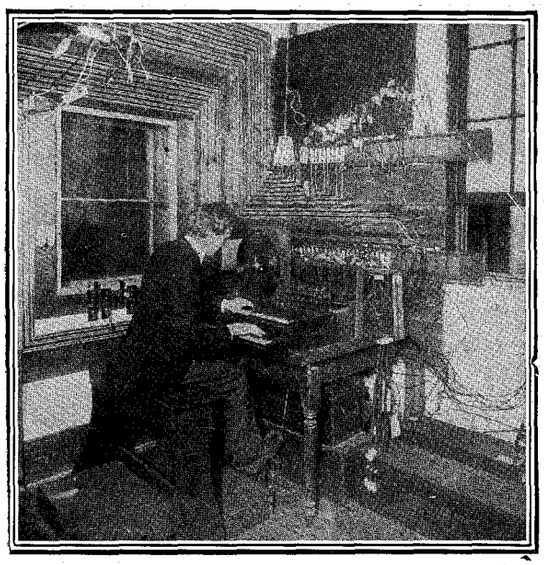
current consumption in the receivers, it is very small—about one-twentieth of that in a glow-lamp, so that a very few horse-power go a long way in the new art of telharmony. Dr. Martin says in conclusion:

"Such music can obviously be laid on anywhere—in homes, hospitals, factories, restaurants, theaters, hotels, wherever an orchestra or a single musician has served before, or wherever there is a craving for music. The dream of Bellamy in 'Looking Backward' is thus realized, and beautiful music is dispensed everywhere for any one who cares to throw the switch. The music from these electric pipes of Pan may swell the long list of obsolete instruments. Will the piano join the spinet and harpsichord? Who now shall need to strum?"



THE KEYBOARD OF THE SYSTEM OF TELHARMONY,
With which the performer plays upon the bank of alternators.

STRUGGLES FOR SUPREMACY AMONG THE BRANCHES OF TREES.

MOST of us have watched with interest the growth of an evergreen-tree whose topmost shoot has been broken off, and have seen how the place of this shoot is generally taken by the nearest or strongest side-shoot. The explanation of this curious process involves the questions: Why do the side branches grow horizontally while the apex grows vertically? Why, when the topmost shoot is injured, should one side-branch, rather than all, begin to grow upward? The subject has recently been investigated in France by Leo Errera, who concludes that the apex produces some substance that acts on the side-branches to prevent their growing upward. This, of course, does not completely solve the problem, which will finally yield, if at all, to some other investigator, since Mr. Errera has recently died. His work is noticed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 24), from which we translate as follows:

"Normally, while the root penetrates into the ground perpendicularly to the surface, the stem grows in the opposite direction, along a vertical line. These facts are explained by using the two phrases—'positive and negative geotropism.' The lateral branches, however, do not grow vertically. The axis or shaft of the plant is especially distinct from the branches in most of the conifers; if it is destroyed, as is well known, one of the lateral branches takes its place, as if it began for the first time to feel the effects of negative geotropism. The most plausible hypothesis is that the branches are always subject to the action of geotropism, but at the same time to an influence emanating from the apex, and probably such that the direction taken by the branch represents the resultant of this unknown force and the geotropism.

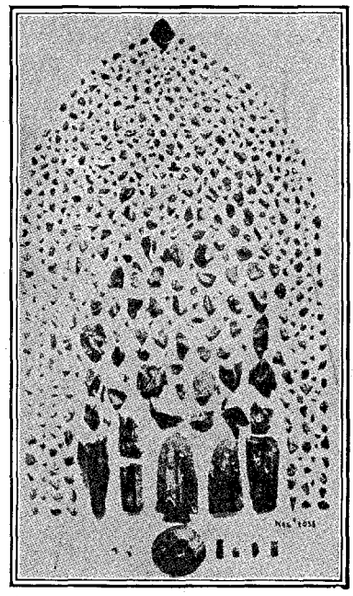
"Errera, either alone or with Mr. Massart, has tried a number of experiments on evergreens of various kinds. Except with araucarias, whenever the apex is removed or dies there is an upward movement of one of the side-branches, which suddenly takes on new and more rapid growth. With the araucarias the branches do not rise, but buds develop, one of which gives rise to a new apex.

"But in any case there is a common phenomenon in all trees, namely, an inhibition exerted on the growth of branches or buds. And a mass of facts leads to the assertion, which is true both in animal and in vegetable physiology, that there is an intimate connection between the different parts of an organism which shows itself in constant excitations and inhibitions.

"What is the nature of these? When there is a nervous system we attribute such phenomena to it. But tho sense-organs have been discovered in plants, we do not yet know of any vegetable nervous system. So Mr. Errera, following modern tendencies, has attributed the preventive action exerted by the apex to some substance produced by it—some anti-oxydase.

"But whatever the mechanism may be, the fact itself is very interesting. The apex of the stem or of the root appears to be a tyrant which forbids the neighboring branches to rise or develop vertically. If the apex is destroyed there takes place a conflict between the branches in the vicinity which strive to rise. Sometimes several raise their heads at once, but generally, in the course of the struggle for supremacy, the branch nearest to the summit, or else the most vigorous one, becomes apex in its turn and exercises the same tyranny that its predecessor wielded."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Results of Shell-fire.—The accompanying picture, which is from *The Journal of the United States Artillery*, shows in a vivid way the probable results of the bursting of a single shell, by depicting an assemblage of the fragments made in an actual proving-ground test, which were gathered together and photographed. Says *Popular Mechanics*, commenting upon the picture:



FRAGMENTS OF BURSTED SHELL.

"The average citizen who is accustomed to reading of shells and other munitions of war rarely has the faintest conception of the fearfully devastating effect that results when a shell explodes. . . . . .

"The shell, which was known as a 6-inch A. P. shell, originally weighed 102½ pounds; the recovered fragments aggregated 94 3/16 pounds, of which the largest piece weighed 10¼ pounds. The average weight of the pieces was 2 5/16 ounces. The shell, which was loaded with black powder, on being fired from the gun passed through six inches of hard-faced Krupp plate, and burst when about eight feet beyond. Arrangements had previously been made for the recovery of as large a number of the fragments as possible.

"When the count was made there were almost 650 pieces. Had the projectile burst in a group of men, the fatal results can easily be imagined."

"The Poor Man's Oyster."—This name is given to the snail by people in France and Spain, where this mollusk is not only a fairly common article of food among the poor, but is held in great esteem by the gourmet. Says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 17):

"The suggestion that the snail should form a cheap article of food in this country has been revived and there is nothing to be

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said against the proposal from a dietetic point of view, for, properly cooked, the snail is both nutritious and tasty. . . . . .

"Care must be exercised in the choice of the snail for food purposes, as it is well known that snails feed on poisonous plants and it is the custom in France to allow a few days to elapse after they have been taken from their feeding-ground in order that any poisonous matters may be eliminated. Most of the snails in France used for edible purposes are collected from the vineyards of Burgundy, Champagne, and Lorraine, which, we may be sure, afford a perfectly clean feeding-ground for the snail, considering the care which is taken to protect the vines from disease. According to analysis very nearly 90 per cent. of the solid matter of the snail is proteid matter available directly for repairing the tissues of the body. Besides this there are about 6 per cent. of fat and 4 per cent. of mineral matter, including phosphates. Compared with the oyster, this would show that the snail contains about 100 per cent. more nutritious substances. The suggestion, therefore, that the snail should be used for food is not merely sentimental."

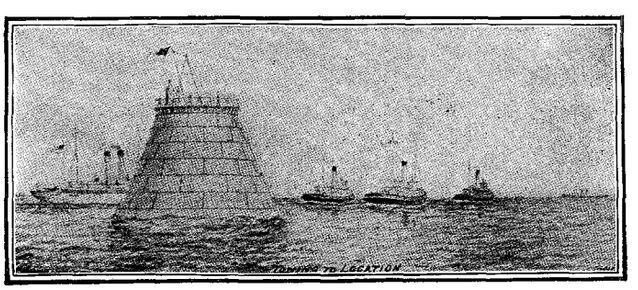
A NEW KIND OF LIGHTHOUSE.

NOT the least interesting feature of the new steel-plate lighthouse that is to be built at Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, by Capt. Albert F. Eells, of Boston, is the fact that Captain Eells is to put it up and run it for a year at his own cost, and that he is not to be paid a cent until the Government has operated it four years more. At the end of this period, if all is well, he is to receive $750,000. This would not appear to be an excessive sum, for in 1902 a government official reported the probable cost of a lighthouse on this spot as $1,588,000. From *The Scientific American* (New York, March 24), to which we are indebted for these facts, we quote the following paragraphs about this great engineering undertaking:

"The foundation for the lighthouse will be a massive steel caisson in the form of a truncated cone with a cylindrical base. Upon this will be erected a tower comprising essentially a plate-steel cylinder with a slight batter from base to top, which tower will support a lantern at a height of 150 feet above sea-level. . . . The estimated weight of the entire structure, including the lighthouse and contents, is to be 27,000 tons. The displacement of water will be about 10,000 tons, which will leave an effective weight resting on the sands of the Diamond Shoals of about 17,000 tons, covering an effective area on the base of 8,960 square feet. . . . . .

"The caisson is to be built at some shipyard and towed to its destination. The central tube in the caisson, which extends from top to bottom, is made of curved rolled steel plates, attached to the ends of the horizontal floor girders and to the bracings, all of which when riveted together will form a vessel-like caisson of circular shape, built sufficiently strong to stand its sea voyage and the wind and wave pressure, after its final settlement into the sands of the Diamond Shoals.

"All the inside horizontal girders are covered at the different

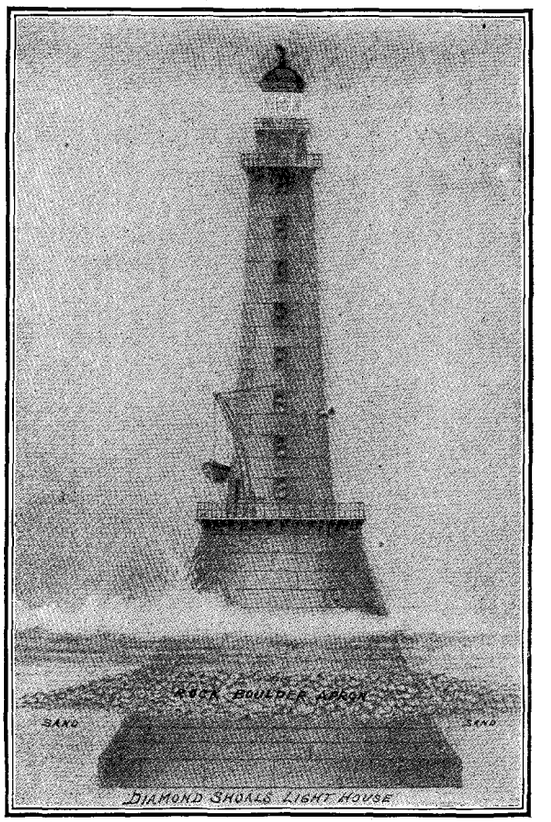


Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
TOWING THE CAISSON OF STEEL THAT WILL FORM THE BASE TO ITS LOCATION.

elevations to make temporary floors and rooms in the caisson. It is proposed to place in these rooms, at the time of towing, the boiler, engines, pumps, derricks, dredging apparatus, concrete-mixing machinery, water, sand, and cement, and the different materials necessary for sinking and filling, as well as supplies and equipment for the workmen.

"A portion of the space between the two outer shells, and part of the bottom, will be filled with concrete before leaving the shipyard, so that the caisson will draw about 21 feet of water.

"After reaching its destination the caisson will be held in place by suitable anchors and cables. It will be scuttled by pumping water into the interior compartments until it rests on the sands in



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
HOW THE LIGHTHOUSE WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

about 24 feet of water, leaving the top or deck about 56 feet above the surface of the ocean."

After the caisson has been scuttled water is to be pumped into the side compartments above the sea-level, and it will then be sunk into the sand as quickly as possible. It will first be lowered as far as practicable by open dredging through the central well, preferably in the spring of the year, when the seas do not run high. Later, the water will be forced from the lower air-chambers with compressed air, and laborers will enter these chambers and assist the excavating with water jets, shovels, and special tools, forcing the sand toward the central tube, whence it will be pumped out. To quote again:

"While the dredging is being done the work will be carried on as fast as possible in filling the different chambers with concrete. The material—cement, crushed stone, granite blocks, boulders, supplies, etc.—will be brought to the caisson in lighters, and hoisted aboard and stored in the different rooms to be used when required. A balance in weight will be preserved between the increasing weight of the structure and the increasing buoyancy of the surrounding water as the caisson sinks to its final depth. The caisson may thus be temporarily held at about the same level, to facilitate certain details of the excavation, or it may be made to sink more rapidly in the sand. . . . . .

"After this caisson has been scuttled and sunk a few feet into the sand it is claimed that it will withstand any storm that may come up at that season of the year, and by the time it has reached its total depth of 26 feet in the sand and been partially filled with granite and cement and surrounded with riprap, it will withstand as great a storm as has ever been recorded off these shoals.

"The entire shell of the caisson having been filled with concrete, and the central tube having been loaded with sand, except a space of about 12 feet deep, for a cistern that will hold 15,000 gallons of fresh water, and for rooms 14 feet high for storing the oil, water,

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and hoisting-engine for the lighthouse, the foundation will be complete. The erection of the lighthouse or superstructure will thereupon begin. The lighthouse is of steel construction, and consists of an outside circular steel shell with an inner central steel tube, which contains a spiral stairway, chimneys, and ventilators, all of which are well braced by steel girders, frames, and partitions, and which has eight different floors besides the lantern-gallery and watch-room. The outer shell of this structure is to be lined with a layer of concrete or plaster placed upon wire mesh or expanded metal, about four inches thick."

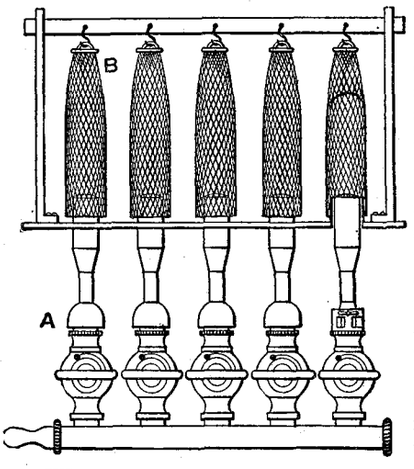
HEATING BY INCANDESCENT MANTLE.

THE invention of the Welsbach mantle marked a distinct advance in methods of gas-lighting. It is now common, and its advantages and disadvantages are familiar to most users. We are now told that the incandescent mantle may be applied also to heating-apparatus. Writes J. Laffargue in an article on "Radio-incandescent Grates" in *La Nature* (Paris, March 10):

"The incandescent mantle has hitherto been used only for lighting purposes. Mr. Delage, a chemical engineer, has devised a new mantle, made of radio-incandescent substances, having pronounced calorific qualities, which can not fail to be useful in domestic heating. It is an application of the most recent discoveries regarding the properties of rare earths and radiant bodies. The heating-mantle in question is composed of a new mixture of rare earths in which the dominant active substance is cerium, which has a very high radiating power. It may be estimated that such a mantle radiates 100 per cent. more heat than a Welsbach mantle of the same form and the same weight, on a burner. A Welsbach mantle transforms the obscure heat of a blue-flame burner into luminous radiations whose spectrum is specially rich in yellow and green rays with some blue and little red. The heating mantle gives a spectrum made up of red and infra-red rays, encroaching much on the invisible part, but rich in heat-rays. The output of the apparatus may be considered as 40 per cent. greater than that of the devices hitherto known.

"This apparatus gives out no more poisonous products than the Welsbach devices used for illumination; the burners are precisely the same. A heating-apparatus is composed, as shown in the diagram, of a number of intensive gas-burners (*A*) disposed in a row. Above each of the burners is placed a mantle (*B*) called the radio-incandescent body. The mantles are heated by the flame of the burners; they are almost nonluminous, but emit a very intense heat horizontally.

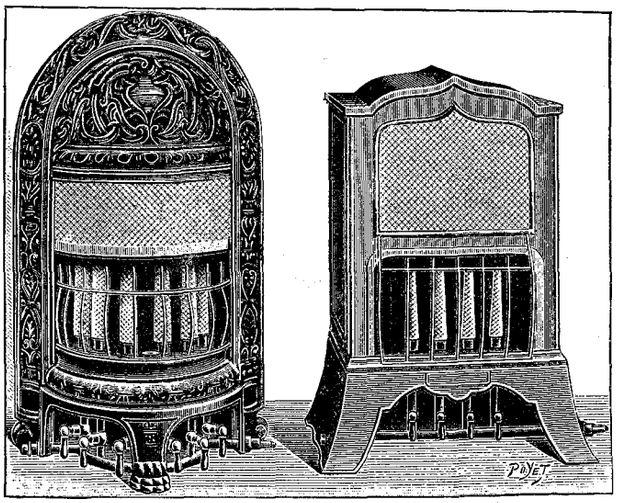
"The burners are grouped in the device, but each is independent and has its own stop-cock. Thus a satisfactory degree of control is assured. There is never observed a setting back of the flame, nor explosion, nor whistling, nor flame that deposits soot owing to scarcity of air-supply, nor lack of symmetry and consequent poor control of the flames. It is possible to put out one to four burners out of five, if it is desired to lessen the heat-supply, and this arrangement is much preferable to that in which the flames are turned up or down together. The way in which the mantles are mounted on the burners makes it easy to handle them. . . . The whole collection forms a rigid body which may be lifted up and carried about at will. On the foregoing principles numerous types of grate have been devised, among which we shall only mention the two shown in the illustration. The arrangement of the incandescent mantles may easily be seen. All necessary precautions have been taken to carry off the products of combustion. The radio-incandescent grate is a simple and convenient system of heating, and will doubtless meet with appreciation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



FIVE-BURNER HEATER WITH MANTLES.

CONTINUANCE OF THE SKY-SCRAPER.

THE "sky-scratcher"—which a French journal recently informed its readers was the name applied in America to tall buildings—is apparently to continue to irritate the heavens, despite the gloomy forebodings of some engineers, the warnings of real-estate men, and the protests of the esthetic. We are told in *The Record and Guide* (New York, March 24) that the current year will witness the erection of many of these structures, and that they "will probably average a larger number of stories than any group of sky-scrapers which have been built in any one previous year." The writer regards the fact that these buildings will tend to be taller than ever as worth attention. When, a few years ago, some banks began to build low buildings on expensive property, it was predicted that the day of the sky-scraper was over. The writer of an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* even asserted that sky-scrapers in the financial district had become uneconomical, because they interfered with each other's light, and that as owners of buildings were obliged to purchase adjoining property, it would have been cheaper and better to cover the whole ground with a lower structure. *The Record and Guide* writer says of this:


FORMS OF RADIO-INCANDESCENT GRATE.

"It is undoubtedly true that this reasoning had some cogency; but when the writer deduced from it the inference that sky-scrapers had become on the whole economically undesirable, he was going altogether too far. As a matter of fact the only owners of expensive property who erected low fireproof buildings on the plots they owned were banks, who could afford the luxury of such an extravagance; and the true inference to be drawn from the facts and conditions, roughly indicated above, was entirely different. The true inference was that hereafter a man or a corporation which proposed to erect a sky-scraper must take care in advance to secure as much light as his tenants would need by purchasing a large and well-located plot of ground.

"When a corporation has secured a site which is large enough and sufficiently well located, the tendency is to build not lower than formerly, but higher. None of the new office buildings will be less than eighteen stories high, and many of them will be more. The structure now under construction on lower West Street will rise as high as twenty-eight stories, because its owners have been able to secure for the offices situated therein an unusual quantity of good light. The newer Singer Building will have a tower which is higher still, and the same is true of the extension to the building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. These two instances are peculiarly significant. In each of these instances the holding corporations own very large plots, only a fraction of which will be covered by the tall tower, and by adopting this plan they

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secure many advantages. They can obtain the additional income which can be derived from a structure from twenty-five to thirty stories high, while at the same time guaranteeing to the offices in the tower a perpetual supply of good light. Such a plan has the additional merit of permitting an economical disposition of the elevator space. It is extremely probable that hereafter variations of this plan will be used whenever a plot can be purchased large enough to make its execution feasible. A corporation such as the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which owns a whole block, could erect a building which would be at once spectacular and profitable, by covering the outer rim of the block with a twenty-story structure, the intermediate section with a twenty-five-story structure, and the center of the block with a tower as high as good elevator service would permit."

The spectacle which a sky-scraper of this kind presents to the mind's eye suggests to the writer an interesting aspect of this matter. He believes that such a building could be made, from the architectural point of view, most interesting and striking. He says:

"The tower, merely because of its height, would, of course, be an impressive architectural feature, and it would lend itself to much more effective architectural treatment than would the ordinary sky-scraper. The ordinary sky-scraper is generally designed somewhat as a tower, and it frequently is a tower as compared to low contiguous buildings; but it is not architecturally a complete tower. Inasmuch as the rear and the sides of such a building may some day be hidden by adjoining buildings, the 'architecture' of the structure is confined to the street front, and the rear and side walls become plain brick façades. But, under the new plan, the tower must be designed to be seen from every point of view. It must be a complete instead of a mutilated thing, with four good honest façades, and with a design which necessarily emphasizes its height. Furthermore, the architectural effect of this tower will necessarily be harmonized with the effect of the immediate contiguous buildings. The lower part of the structure erected by the same owner must be architecturally congruous with the upper, just as the effect of an Italian church had to be congruous with the effect of its campanile. In fact, it looks as if a new era was beginning in the design of sky-scrapers, and it is very much to be hoped that the American architect will make more of the new opportunity than he did of the old."

Steam without Fire.—A new type of boiler that is able to keep on supplying steam for several hours after the fire has been extinguished has been devised by Mr. Maurice, engineer-in-chief of the French navy, and is attracting considerable attention, being operated upon a novel and original plan. This invention, which was awarded a prize at the end of the last year by the Académie des Sciences, is thus described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 24):

"The principle of the storage of heat consists in the use of a mixture of salts having a great specific heat and surrounding the greater part of the tubular system of the boiler. The temperature of these salts rises to about 450° C. [841° F.] during the heat. The result forms a new solution of the problem which was formerly solved by the use of reservoirs of superheated water, and here we have an economy of weight as well as space. After the heat which has accumulated is exhausted during the run after the fire is extinguished, the accumulation of heat is again made very quickly after the fire is started. The system is of special value in the marine, and also in electric stations. The result of the first experiments which have been made at Cherbourg are quite favorable, and no doubt the system will be applied afterward on a larger scale."

"STONE guide-posts are being placed in the deserts of California to direct lost travelers to springs, wells, and small streams," says *Popular Mechanics* (April). "Every year large numbers of prospectors risk the dangers of the desert in their eager search for gold. Many of these wander about until they become bewildered, and after searching for water for hours and days perish miserably of thirst. The Legislature of California has appropriated $5,000 for placing the guide-posts and several counties have already undertaken the work. Thousands of posts will be erected during the spring, and it is expected that the number of deaths will be greatly decreased by this means."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

COMMENTING on the fact that a new tunnel through Bergen Hill is to be made by the Erie Railroad, *The American Inventor* (Washington, March 6) says: "The blasting of the trap rock in all the New Jersey tunnels has brought to light quantities of wonderfully fine minerals of the zeolite group, and by sale or exchange local collectors have distributed the product far and wide. Renewed interest in 'Jersey minerals' will follow the first sign of the crystal cavities as the blasting progresses."

"THE Great Lakes Towing Company has given a contract for a tug which will be a combination ice-crusher and fire-tug, besides doing the ordinary work of towing," says *The Iron Age* (New York, March 29). "It will be 76 feet on the keel, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. For service as a fire-boat the tug will have a pump capable of supplying 5,000 gallons a minute and will be equipped with four hose lines and a stand-pipe. The tug will be in service at various lake towns, and along the docks its fire-extinguishing equipment may often be of use."

"THE well-known imitativeness of the Japanese," says *The American Machinist* (New York, March 29), "is instanced by the anecdote of an American machinery salesman who in 1904 sold to Russia and Japan one each of a certain machine for marine work. Some time having elapsed without any additional orders, he made an investigation and found Russia's machine untouched and neglected in a navy-yard; but the situation in Japan was much different, for in a navy-yard in the latter country he found that the machine had been used as a model and many others built after it."

"THE experiment made in depending solely on native Filipinos to man the cars of the Manila Electric Railway has proved eminently successful," says *Electricity* (New York, March 28). "The native has lived up to the requirements of the job fully as well as the white man could have done under any conditions and probably better, taking the climate into consideration. To operate a modern electric car in the crowded streets of an Oriental city, where the traffic and pedestrians are absolutely at variance and unaccustomed to so foreign an element, calls for the full measure of steadiness and resourcefulness to avoid accident."

"THE Kaiser's persistent interference in all matters of art has cost the fatherland heavy losses in canceled printed matter," says *The International*. "One of his first acts as sovereign was to show his subordinates how the imperial arms should be printed. After many thousand forms and documents had been impressed with these arms an antiquary of high authority proved to his Majesty that the new design was not only wrong, but also humiliating to himself. Seven thousand five hundred dollars' worth of papers were promptly reduced to ashes. In another case the Kaiser 'subedited' the German money-order form in such a way that the public could not make head or tail of it. Finally the new form had to be called in, and thousands of unissued copies destroyed."

"IN order that he may enjoy the privilege of driving his automobile as fast as he desires without being haled into court, or danger to any one but himself, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, of the Automobile Club of America, is having a five-mile special course laid out on his Indian Neck estate at Oakdale, Long Island," says *The Automobile* (March 22). "The new track is over four rods in width and is double, the courses running parallel to each other with a divergence at the extreme ends to allow of easy turns. The northern limit of the course is at Bohemia and the southern end is adjacent to the Long Island Railroad track and one mile north of Mr. Bourne's mansion. Mr. Bourne, who already owns a number of fine cars, has sent an expert to Germany to purchase a high-powered racer with which to christen the new course."

ACCORDING to the Boston *Transcript*, the cat is rapidly becoming a favorite article of food in certain parts of Italy, particularly in Venice and Verona. In these and some other cities also, the butchers sell dressed cats under the name of rabbits. There is a law against eating cats, but, notwithstanding, a large business is done in raising cats for the market. The cat is usually cooked by roasting in the oven until brown, along with onions, garlic, parsley, bay leaves, and other herbs. "There seems to be no good reason," says *Good Health* (March), "why there should be a prejudice against cats. Squirrels are very commonly eaten. The squirrel eats nuts ordinarily, but it eats birds also when it does not find a good supply of its natural foods. Cats are in every way as wholesome as fish. Nearly all fish are strictly carnivorous, while cats take readily to a diet of bread and milk."

THE oldest artificial leg in existence is now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, as reported by the *British Medical Journal*. It was found in a tomb at Capua, and is described in the catalog as follows: "Roman artificial leg; the artificial limb accurately represents the form of the leg; it is made with pieces of thin bronze, fastened by bronzed nails to a wooden core. Two iron bars, having holes at their free ends, are attached to the upper extremity of the bronze; a quadrilateral piece of iron, found near the position of the foot, is thought to have given strength to it. There is no trace of the foot, and the wooden core had nearly crumbled away. The skeleton had its waist surrounded by a belt of sheet bronze edged with small rivets, probably used to fasten a leather lining. Three painted vases (red figures on a black ground) lay at the feet of the skeleton. The vases belong to a rather advanced period in the decline of art (about 300 B.C.)."

"MILLIONAIRE manufacturers looking out for something treasurable to collect might do very much worse than found a gallery of textiles," says *The Textile World-Record*. "If they saw fit also to give exhibitions of their stores to students the public would arise to call them blessed. Or perhaps the foundation of a collection of woven stuffs is worth the attention of the authorities at Washington. The National Museum at South Kensington gathers parcels of antique textiles, as it does jewelry, ironwork, and other craftsmen's triumphs. Loan collections, including scraps of fabric, are sent to the public museums that are to be found in all cities. Latterly, the Board of Education has interested itself in sending to centers of textile industry, collections appropriate to local interests. Some opportunity is thus afforded to trace the genesis through the centuries of taste and invention in design as well as skill in workmanship. Suitably arranged and described, a collection may have a very high educational value and exercise an important influence on the workmen of the future."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DETHRONEMENT OF DOWIE.

"STRANGE I am not the King of Spain." This memorable phrase, uttered by his own lips, may be said to have sounded the downfall of John Alexander Dowie, First Apostle of the Christian Catholic Church, known also as Elijah the Restorer, and until lately autocrat and dictator of Zion City, Ill. These words, uttered without relevance in the midst of a recent conversation with his son Gladstone, lend color at least to the charge of

OVERSEER W. GLENN VOLIVA,
The leading figure in the recent "revolution" in Zion City, which resulted in the deposition and excommunication of "First Apostle" Dowie.

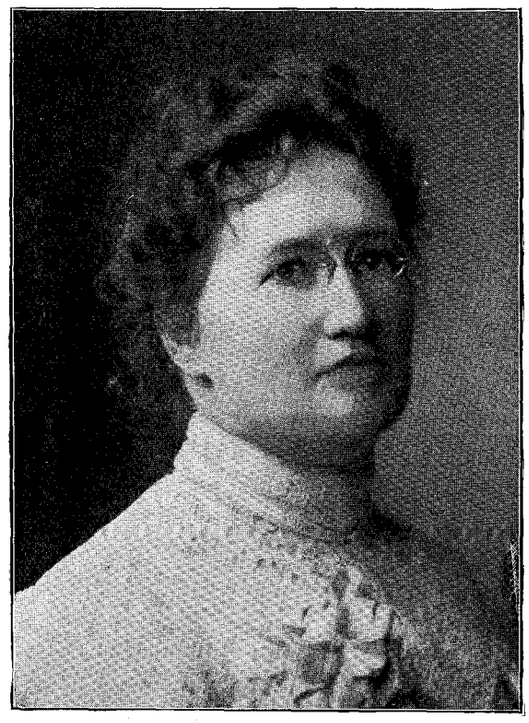
mental unbalance brought against the prophet by his own family. As it is alleged that a secret propaganda in defense of polygamy is among Dowie's latest vagaries, it is thought possible by some that Alfonso's recent matrimonial venture may have prompted the prophet's profound remark, rather than any spirit of philosophy playing around the abstract problem of personality. It is reported that he had planned a harem of seven new wives—a sacred number—and that to five of the seven he had already proposed. He and the seven were to form the nucleus of "Paradise Colony" in Mexico. Altho he has been deposed with all requisite formality, shorn of every vestige of authority in Zion City, suspended from membership in the church he founded, and repudiated by his wife and son, the dethroned "First Apostle" refuses to be convinced by the sudden turn in his affairs. Perhaps he was impressed by the fact that the meeting at which his power was overthrown was held on the first day of April. In any case, when the news reached him in Mexico he responded with a series of telegrams, creating a new administration and deposing in turn his deposers. The story, as reported by the press, is briefly as follows:

Before his departure to Mexico in search of health, Dowie conferred a power of attorney upon Overseer W. G. Voliva, of Zion City. After the meeting which deposed his former leader Mr. Voliva transferred to Deacon Alexander Granger all the real estate held by Dowie in Zion City. He also executed a bill of sale to Deacon Granger, putting him in possession of all the personal property of Dowie, including his horses and carriages, books, and even his bed. Later in the day Granger conveyed these to Voliva, and at nightfall the overseer appointed by Dowie had not only succeeded him as the head of the church, but was holder of all his property as well. Mrs. Dowie and Gladstone Dowie have cast in their lot with the new powers in Zion.

It is said that Dowie's great project for the establishment of a colony in Mexico will be abandoned by the new administration. Altho he is accused of having "grossly mismanaged the affairs of the church," it is stated that "no action under the criminal laws will be taken against him"—that is to say, if he refrains from making trouble. "A broken man, exposed as a false prophet, exiled, impoverished, and abandoned, Alexander Dowie sinks out of sight, probably to be seen no more," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. Other papers, however, predict that he will return and make a desperate struggle to recover his authority. Among the charges entered against him by his erstwhile followers are extravagance, hypocrisy, misrepresentation, exaggeration, misuse of investments, tyranny, injustice, and polygamous teaching. Many date the undermining of Dowie's control over his people from the failure of his spectacular descent upon New York.

Many papers comment to the effect that Dowie's meteoric career simply affords one more illustration of the credulity of mankind. *The Times* hopes that "an accurate history of this strange episode in American life can and will be written," as "it would have great social and economic value." *The Evening Post* regards Dowieism as "a religious movement in some respects more noteworthy than any in this country since Joseph Smith received his revelations." It further points out:

"This unlucky year for Dowie happens to be the thirteenth since he opened his first small 'tabernacle' near the World's Fair gates in Chicago. It is the eleventh from the 'year of persecution,'



MRS. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE,
Who resented her husband's enthusiastic acceptance of the doctrines of polygamy, and cast in her lot with the "revolutionists."

when the prophet was arrested more than a hundred times, spent, according to report, some $20,000 in fines and legal fees, but ended by defeating the ordinances directed against him, and won his final cases in the courts. It is about eight years since his establishment of Zion City and its industries."

Of the personal characteristics of the man the same paper says:

"If one quality can be singled out as preeminent in so strange a

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character as Dowie, it must be, we think, his extraordinary power of mixing hard-headed, practical sense with his most fantastic conceptions and most intemperate harangues. The man who could call himself Elijah III. and then use a modern time-clock for stamping 'Prayed, 2:53 P.M., June 9. John A. Dowie,' on the letters asking his intercessions, was of no ordinary mold. . . . . .

"A great many outsiders who have studied Dowie at close range believe that the man is sincere in his pretensions. Dr. J. M. Buckley, in a magazine article a few years since, spoke of him as one of 'the long list of spiritual megalomaniacs.' When Dowie's daughter was burned to death, a few years ago, her father, giving marks of the deepest grief, attributed her death to her disobedience in using an alcohol lamp, which his rule strictly forbade. That incident, instead of weakening his influence, is said to have strengthened it; but the prostration of the Healer himself has caused his following to fall away."

The Brooklyn *Times* thinks that Dowie could never have accomplished what he did "if there had not been a very pronounced streak of insanity in his composition, sufficient to give him faith in his own absurd pretensions." *The Sun* maintains that, in view of the curious effects produced by religious mania in all ages and countries, it would be unfair to write Dowie down as dishonest without ample evidence. It adds:

"A curious, interesting type of religious exhorter was this Scotchman who was jailed in Tasmania, came to America penniless, won the confidence of thousands, created a thriving city and established a dictatorship over the minds and bodies of his disciples. His autobiography would probably be a dull, tiresome, useless production, but an adequate story of his career from the beginning to the end—which quite possibly has not come—would be a most instructive and valuable work."

DR. CRAPSEY'S "HERESY" AGAIN.

THE assumption that trials for heresy were over—that "the lion of conservatism and the lamb of liberalism were to lie down together in the several Protestant folds without further display of ferocity or lust for the blood of martyrs"—has been rapidly winning acceptance during the last decade. But there come times, asserts the Boston *Transcript*, when departures from the historic faith or the belief of the majority become so pronounced and are promulgated in such a bold way that "it becomes almost inevitable that institutional religion should arouse itself and protest." Such a time, *The Transcript* believes, is now upon us. Signs are not lacking, as it points out, that "the Evangelical Protestant churches of this country are probably about entering upon an era when there will be not a few trials by ecclesiastical courts of those who are conspicuously bold or aggressive in denial of some of the tenets held through the centuries to be vital to the Christian faith." Conspicuous support is given to this view by the approaching second presentment for trial of the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey on a charge of heresy. Mr. Crapsey has been for twenty-five years rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y. The first proceedings instituted against him some months ago were abandoned owing to lack of agreement among the investigating committee (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Dec. 9, 1905). His trial is now set for April 17. It is charged that he denies the divinity of Jesus Christ, the miraculous conception, the bodily resurrection of Jesus, and the doctrine of the Trinity.

The Evening Post (New York) has stated concisely the real condition of things, and makes the solution of the dilemma seem clear enough. Dr. Crapsey, it says, has declared himself a Unitarian and as such has before him a plain course of action. To quote:

"Without quibbling or equivocation, Dr. Crapsey stands, doctrinally, exactly where many Unitarians and others of the unorthodox stand, and have been standing for several generations. In this situation three paths lie before him. The easiest and perhaps the simplest is to follow certain predecessors over to Unitarianism."

But Dr. Crapsey has stated in a sermon recently preached in Rochester and printed in *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia) that he prefers to stay where he is, and appeals to his congregation with this object as follows:

"It is also my intention to remain as I am, until providentially called away, the rector of St. Andrew's Church, in the city of Rochester. To leave my rectorship would be equivalent to leaving my ministry, because here in this place I am appointed to serve in my sacred office. My relationships to this parish are peculiar. It has been the only charge which I have had in the whole course of my ministry. When I came to it it was the beginning of its history; a few, not more than a score, of families were attached to it; it had no organizations. We have grown up together. It is bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh; therefore I have a special right to remain in my place. So I see no reason why, under the present circumstances, I should voluntarily make any change in my field of labor. And in this decision I am supported by the unanimous wish of the vestry of the church. . . . And so to-day I simply cast myself upon my people, being sure that this long relationship can not be destroyed by any harassing accident or by any outside attack."

The Evening Post points out the other two courses either of which Dr. Crapsey may now take, as he chooses to remain an Episcopalian, in the following words:

"At the close of the General Convention of 1904 the House of Bishops issued a pastoral letter saying: 'If one finds, whatever his office or place in the church, that he has lost his hold upon the fundamental verities, then in the name of common honesty let him be silent or withdraw.' In the name of common honesty Dr. Crapsey declares he will not be guilty of that cowardly hypocrisy of silence which the bishops urge. This position *The Church Standard* commends as 'absolutely just.'"

In some quarters there seems to be a doubt as to whether Dr. Crapsey means what he says. The report of the committee originally appointed to consider the charge of heresy amounts to a refusal thus to take Dr. Crapsey seriously, and they declare:

"Dr. Crapsey impresses us as being a man who easily surrenders himself to his intellectual vagaries, and the thing which for the time being appears to him to be true he advocates with remarkable eloquence. He has now taken up with the theory of 'spiritual interpretation.' . . . His writings indicate that while he recites and affirms his belief in the creeds of the church he virtually sets aside the historical sense."

The Church Standard makes the suggestion that as Dr. Crapsey actually "recites and affirms his belief in the creeds of the church" he should simply make a public statement to that effect, and thus avoid the commotion of a trial. Thus, talking of possible compensations for the ecclesiastical disturbance already created, the writer says:

"The *best* of all compensations, if it were possible, would be that Dr. Crapsey himself, being relieved from all appearance of compulsion, should simply disavow the intention to deny the historical facts asserted in the creeds. That would be a tardy reparation for the scandal of which he has been the author; but we have always held, as we still hold, that if any clergyman, whether convicted or only accused of error in doctrine, can see his way, at any time before or during a trial, to express his honest agreement with the doctrine of the church, all proceedings against him ought to be immediately stopped, and he ought to be left to the pastoral counsels, and not to the judicial sentence, of his bishop."

The muddle in this case is made more complicated from the fact that according to *The Evening Post* Dr. Crapsey

"has the support of a large number of the more liberal clergy and laymen. His case was in the minds of many who signed the circular-letter printed in *The Evening Post* of January 30. Among the subscribers to that document were Dean George Hodges and several professors of the Episcopal Theological School of

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Cambridge, and the Revs. Loring W. Batten, Percy Stickney Grant, and John P. Peters of this city."

Apropos of this heresy trial Mr. George Foster Peabody, the New York banker, an ardent supporter of Dr. Crapsey, publishes a letter which is copied by *The Church Standard*. He says:

"I believe that our country now faces a crisis in its true life. The need and the demand of the hour are for truth—truth in thought! truth in speech! truth in action! truth at all hazards! We claim the church to be the witness of Him who is the Truth—the truth which the world needs. Can we witness for any truth if our members or our ministers are to be prevented from speaking their honest thought of and from and for God?

"I believe the world is eager to hear the Christian of to-day speak courageously and frankly as Christ spoke when on earth."

It is said that in the entire history of the Episcopal Church in his country there has been no trial of such far-reaching importance as will be that of Dr. Crapsey. It is regarded as "a fight to the death between the conservative and liberal elements in the church." An interesting feature of the case is that Mr. Seth Low, Mr. George Foster Peabody, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, with many others of equal prominence, have organized themselves into a defense committee in Dr. Crapsey's behalf.

"THE MOTHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY."

OUTSIDE of England little possibly is known of the personality of Mrs. Booth, the wife of the founder of the Salvation Army. In a recent volume on General Booth, called "The Prophet of the Poor," by Thomas F. G. Coates, she is described as "a woman who was one of the most brilliant in intellect and saintly in character that distinguished the Victorian era." Her fearlessness, candor, and power to master a situation are illustrated in the account of her success in Scotland, where her first audience was composed of people instinctively opposed to women preachers. Yet at the last, the writer of this book records, "the simple words of this admirable woman made them shout and sob and sing in a manner no previous preacher in Scotland had known." Her success with all classes of the English seems to have been no less pronounced. Her fearlessness and cutting sarcasm seem to have fascinated the upper classes as well as the lower. She is said, in referring to those classes favored of fortune, to use such phrases as "his Grace the Duke of Rackrent, the Right Honorable Woman Seducer Fitz-Shameless, and the gallant Colonel Swearer." The writer, describing her work at Brighton, says:

"One curious feature of the meetings continued to be the attendance of fashionable, well-dressed people. Yet Mrs. Booth especially made constant attacks upon the habits of those classes. She declared that they lived idle and often vicious lives, that they were wasting their time, money, and health on luxury and lust. She denounced their habits in fierce and exaggerated language. She lashed 'society'—especially 'fast society'—with the Corellian vehemence to which it became accustomed in later days; and the curious thing was that 'society' seemed to like the lashings, for they came again and again to hear, and many became stanch friends of the crusaders of the slums."

The first audience she encountered at Brighton was composed of fashionable, well-to-do people, entirely new to her and at the opposite pole from the audiences she had addressed at Whitechapel. We quote her own account of what followed:

"When I commenced the prayer-meeting, for which I should think quite nine hundred must have remained, Satan said to me, as I came down from the platform according to my usual custom: 'You will never ask such people as these to come out and kneel down here. You will only make a fool of yourself if you do!' I felt stunned for the moment, but I answered: 'Yes, I shall. I shall not make it easier for them than for the others. If they do not sufficiently realize their sins to be willing to come and kneel down here and confess them, they are not likely to be of much use to the Kingdom of God.' Ten or twelve came forward, some of them handsomely dressed and evidently belonging to the most fashionable circles. The way was led by two old gentlemen of

THE LATE MRS. WILLIAM BOOTH,
Often spoken of as the "Mother of the Salvation Army."

seventy or more years of age. Others followed, until there was a goodly row of kneeling penitents. This was a great triumph in the midst of so many curious onlookers."

REPLIES TO PROFESSOR FOSTER.

A SECULAR paper recently named Professor Schmidt's "The Prophet of Nazareth," Professor Clarke's "The Use of the Scriptures in Theology," Dr. Crapsey's "Religion and Politics," and Professor Foster's "The Finality of the Christian Religion" as the four books about which the interest of churchmen and of worldlings interested in theology is likely to center for some time to come. Two weeks ago we quoted from Professor Foster's book, the latest of these four works to issue from the press. Since then the religious papers of the country, especially those representing the Baptist denomination, have had much to say about it. The four authors named above, it appears, have in common a point of view resulting from their acceptance of the historical and scientific method of study, and they all apply this method to the New Testament literature and to the doctrines posited upon it. Some idea of the disturbance caused in his own denomination by Professor Foster's book may be inferred from an editorial in *The Standard*, a Baptist paper of Chicago, which reminds its readers that the publication of the book "should not be an occasion for losing one's head," and adds: "No matter how far his 'Finality of the Christian Religion' may fail of finality there is no reason why any one should fear that the foundations of the Kingdom of God are shaken. Dr. Foster's book is an incident, not a revolution."

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston) does not think Professor Foster can be said to have succeeded in his task. We read:

"Professor Foster's conclusions in the last chapter are painfully disappointing. He seems to be caught in the meshes of a method which he regards as scientific and therefore compelling. He takes

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his stand on the position that 'as regards all tradition there are only probability, possibility, and no knowledge at all.' It seems to us that he places undue confidence in his reasoning as to the future of religion, which is based on such possibilities. He appears also to be overconfident in his judgment of what is and what ought to be the knowledge of Christian men generally. When he states what he supposes to be fact concerning other men's processes of thought, he measures them by himself as tho his mind were the normal standard of measurement. For example, he asserts that 'an intelligent man who now affirms his faith in the miracle stories as actual facts can hardly know what intellectual honesty means.'

"If Professor Foster were to express in simple language his theory of interpretation of the New Testament, it seems to us that it would be something like this—Jesus must have lived as I think he ought to have lived, and taught what I believe is the true philosophy. Therefore whatever in the Gospels is inconsistent with the theory I hold of his life and teaching must have been later additions or misinterpretations of what he actually did and taught."

The Churchman (Protestant Episcopal, New York) says:

"We would not wish to do Professor Foster an injustice, and we remember that we have not yet before us the 'constructive' volume, but if we understand him aright, it is the spirit of that teaching, the fact that 'Jesus breathed in the reality of God,' that alone is permanent and alone constitutes the finality of His religious revelation. This 'essence of Christianity' is even more sublimated than that of Harnack. It is an elusive, protean finality that leaves the soul as hungry as a never-ending Barmecide feast. Development of doctrine, growth in knowledge of God, gives place to a never-realized becoming which leaves mind and spirit alike unsatisfied. . . . . .

"'The Christian,' he says, 'is one who knows God in the man Jesus, one for whom Jesus is the personality which determines his relation to God.' And yet he tells us immediately afterward that we have no adequate data for 'biography of either the outer or the inner life of Jesus' (p. 405). Professor Foster's Christian finality not only lacks hands and feet, it lacks a backbone, to say nothing of its head. At least that is the feeling with which we close this first volume, remembering that the 'constructive' part is still to come."

PRESENT AND FUTURE CONDITIONS OF PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

PALESTINE exploration has been carried to such an extent, says Frederick Jones Bliss, in his recent work on "The Development of Palestine Exploration," that all the fruitful discoveries of the future must come from excavation. Very little remains to be learned of the geography and topography of this country, tho the archeological science of a century has failed to locate without doubt the sites of either Gath or Megiddo—cities which played great rôles in Jewish history. The initial difficulties in the way of identifying sites mentioned in the Bible arise from the fact that in scriptural records no account is taken of distance and direction. Geographical science did not begin to fix places by latitude and longitude until the second century of the Christian era. The books of Numbers, Deuteronomy, and Joshua are full of geographical detail which, says the writer, "could have left no mooted point for the inhabitants of the country, to whom every landmark mentioned, every town, village, well, or fountain, was well known. For them the description was a chain with all links complete. But for us it is a problem in algebra full of unknown quantities. In resolving the relations between a lost site and those which have been preserved we have to deal with many equations." America and France, represented by Edward Robinson and Ernest Renan, divide honors in having added the largest amounts to the sum of exact knowledge respecting Palestine. But their work largely concerned itself with surface exploration. The author expresses regret that Renan "did not make the most of his unique opportunity for actual excavation." He had at his command the services of French soldiers to do the actual digging, and he did not have to comply with subsequent Ottoman regulations which demand that an explorer turn all his finds over to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, and also satisfy all lawful demands of landowners and planters of crops. The sum of the last century's work in exploration is thus given:

"The surface of Palestine is an open book whose main lessons have been learned. With the survey of Western Palestine an accomplished fact, and the survey of Eastern Palestine a sure promise, exploration above ground will soon become restricted to the study of particular questions. Time was when any intelligent traveler of pluck and enterprise, breaking away from the beaten tracks, might chance upon unexpected discoveries on a large scale. To-day all this is changed. Tho chance may bring him to another Moabite Stone, no longer may he expect to come suddenly upon an unknown town. In seeking to add to the general stock of knowledge, he must enter Palestine with an especial purpose."

But while surface exploration, he says, must in the future confine itself to the elucidation of problems already stated, excavation has all the possibilities of an infant art. To continue:

"The *débris* of ages has only just begun to reveal its treasures. Scattered under the soil are countless 'documents'—documents in stone, in metal, in earthenware—documents inscribed and uninscribed, but each waiting to tell its tale of the past. Of the hundreds of buried sites in Syria and Palestine, those in which excavation has been attempted on any large scale do not reach the number of twenty. The exploration of the future, thus, must be largely conducted underground. And here, too, the specialist alone may be trusted. Mistakes made by one surface explorer in reporting topographical features or in measuring unburied ruins have been rectified by another, but the unscientific excavator may do damage that can never be remedied. In cutting huge trial trenches through the mound, consisting of ruined mud-brick dwellings, he may make the easy mistake of failing to distinguish between fallen or decayed brick and brick *in situ*, and thus destroy forever parts of some important building hitherto preserved for thousands of years. When his scientific successor, excavating systematically, comes to this building, he will have to deplore the fact that no plan was made of the parts destroyed."

Regarding the rewards to be expected from excavation in the way of finds rich in artistic merit the writer takes a hopeful tho a conservative view. He says:

"Twenty-five years ago prophecy would have refused to state that notable works of art might be expected from Syrian soil. Twenty-five years ago prophecy would have denied the hope that cuneiform tablets would be unearthed in Palestine. And yet the soil of Sidon has yielded the exquisitely sculptured sarcophagi, now in the Imperial Museum at Contantinople, and cuneiform tablets have been found at Lachish, Taanach, and Gezer. Bearing in mind the extraordinary historical vicissitudes to which Syria and Palestine have been subjected—lands once the highway for the armies of Assyria and Egypt; lands which again and again have passed with violent shock from one foreign master to another; lands that have been harried and ravaged and plundered as few other lands have been—bearing in mind the destructive climatic influences so strongly in contrast with the conditions of the Nile Valley, where, for century after century, desert air and desert sand have preserved pigments in all their pristine brilliancy; bearing in mind the poverty of Syria and Palestine in pre-Roman days, as compared with Egypt on the one hand and Mesopotamia on the other; bearing in mind the actual results thus far—results interesting indeed and full of value, but, with very few exceptions, intrinsically poor in comparison with those from other lands; bearing in mind all these conditions, were I to prophesy, I would prophesy a continuation in the future of the experiences of the past—a gradual aggregation of small things from which large inferences may be drawn, rather than some sudden and startling revelation on a grand scale. But bearing in mind the exceptional surprises of the past, I prefer not to prophesy at all."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Do people value religion? asks the New York *Independent*, which goes on to say: "The Anglican Church last year made voluntary offerings to support religion to the amount of $40,000,000, which at four per cent. represents a capital of a thousand million dollars, an amount which indicates that they put a considerable value on their religion."

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston), which lately celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of its birth, holds that the mission of the religious newspaper is "to lead the Christian Church, which has been a war-maker in past ages, to be the peacemaker for all the nations."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

DEATH AGONIES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Austria received its death-blow at the Algeciras Conference, according to many observers among the European press. Its dying struggles, says an Italian paper, formed the principal feature of that protracted consultation. The Triple Alliance has long been in a shaky condition. The Hungarian element in the Austro-Hungarian Empire has already, as THE LITERARY DIGEST pointed out, given up all interest in the Dreibund; the Vienna *Algemeine Zeitung* even charges Italy with working secretly against Austria by gifts of artillery to Montenegro; the *Popolo Romano* (Rome) replies that Austria's charge is "sublimely ridiculous"; and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), angered by Italy's failure to support Germany at Algeciras, has kept asking, during the session of the Morocco Conference, what Italy's presence in the Triple Alliance is good for. England, says this journal, is drawing closer to Italy, and is preparing to form an alliance with Spain, with a further view to including Portugal in the *entente*. The *Vossische Zeitung* repeats the words of Prince von Buelow that there is at present no need for the Alliance, which, it is to be believed, is more advantageous to Italy than to Germany. It concludes in a somewhat patronizing vein as follows:

"We have no intention to treat Italy as under age and to force her back into the right way. We do not wish to meddle in her domestic affairs. But we really should like to know whether we can count in advance upon Italy as one of our allies, or if we must expect to find her among our envious adversaries."

These were the preliminary mutterings of the storm which broke at Algeciras, and forced from Germany herself an answer to the inquiry of the Berlin Liberal journal. Says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, an official organ:

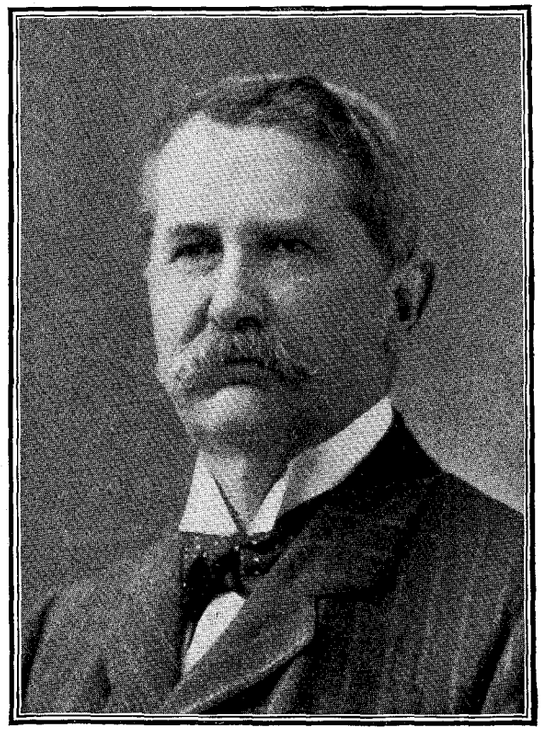
"The Conference has served for us as a touchstone to show us who were our friends and who our enemies, and to search their hearts and reins. The lesson of the Algeciras Conference has not been learned in vain. . . . German desire for peace was tried to the uttermost. Whoever presumes to put it to a similar test hereafter is likely to fall a victim to his rashness."

When the official organ above quoted uses the term "touchstone" as indicating one end served by the Conference, in revealing Germany's true friends and enemies, a reference, according to the European papers, is made not only to Austria and Italy, but also to Russia and Spain. The Roman organ of the Italian Government declares that that Government never made any secret of its tone and sentiment concerning the Conference. It says:

"The Italian Government gave Berlin to understand that if the provoking attitude of Germany led to complications Italy would not consider herself any longer bound by the stipulations of the Triple Alliance."

The *Secolo* (Milan) speaks even more plainly and remarks:

"The Conference at Algeciras has clearly demonstrated the isolation of Germany and the end of the Triple Alliance, a written compact which is no longer in harmony with the sentiments of the Italian people."



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AMBASSADOR HENRY WHITE,
American Delegate to the Algeciras Conference, who is credited with having reconciled opposing interests and hastened a peaceable adjustment.

Another Italian journal, the *Spettatore* (Rome), bluntly asserts that "the Triple Alliance lay at the point of death" all through the Conference, and declares that now it is actually dead and should be replaced by a Quintuple Alliance between Italy, Spain, France, England, and Portugal, thus rendering the isolation of Germany complete. The veiled threat contained in the words of the official *Kölnische Zeitung*, to the effect that German patience must be tried no more, calls forth from the *Figaro* (Paris) an expression of satisfaction that whatever Germany may do, the Franco-English *entente* still stands, and that tho with the termination of the Conference the Morocco question is only just beginning, yet France leaves Algeciras with no feelings of bitterness, for Franco-English friendship has been consolidated.

That Russia should have advised Germany to give way and have withdrawn her moral support of German pretensions, affirming her resolution to support France liberally, causes great joy among German Socialists, who detest the foreign policy of Count von Buelow. August Bebel, in *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), expresses his delight in the fact that "the German Government has at last felt the knout of Russian diplomacy."

The *Tribuna* (Rome), the organ of the Italian Government, which the German papers have been so roundly abusing of late, quotes with approval the saying of Bismarck that he didn't look

IN THE SMOKING-ROOM.

KAISER WILHELM—"I am used to smoking pretty strong cigars, but I don't believe I can stand this one very much longer."

WILLIAM THE SILENT.

WILLIAM THE TALKER—"It is very amusing to think that a man should become great by holding his tongue."

TWO SPECIMENS FROM THE BOOK OF CARTOONS OF THE KAISER RECENTLY BARRED FROM THE EMPIRE BY THE CENSOR AND THEN ADMITTED BY THE KAISER'S SPECIAL ORDER.

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upon the Triple Alliance as eternal, and adds meaningly that nothing can continue when the reasons for its existence have disappeared. This organ concludes with the following weighty statement:

"The Triple Alliance can not escape this common law of natural obsolescence. We do not venture to declare it obsolete. But we will say that no alliance can stand without popular approval to support it, and we note that the German and Austrian papers, which take pains to wound Italian sensibilities by their arrogant utterances, do little to conciliate the indispensable approval of popular sentiment. We would add that respect for written compacts does not preclude the right to search for other friendships, and the German press does little to serve the interests it professes to promote by attempting to deny to Italy that liberty of action and initiative which Germany is always the first to claim for herself. This same German press would do better to employ its logic in convincing German citizens that there is no room in the world for such exclusive and preponderating interests as Germany claims to possess, altho Germany had no other aim in summoning the Algeciras Conference than o prove the contrary."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VON BUELOW'S PROSPECTS OF RETIREMENT.

EVER since the progress in the Morocco discussion seemed tending toward the establishment of France's position in Northwest Africa there have been persistent rumors current in the European press regarding the possible consequences to the present Chancellor of Germany. It has been said plainly and frequently that he will share the fate of Bismarck, and be promptly dismissed as soon as the protocol is signed and the excitement of the situation has subsided. The relations which exist between Prince von Buelow and his imperial master, as discussed by George Villiers in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), make such a dénouement quite probable. The character of the Chancellor, as described by this writer, shows him to be a man without any particular political principles, that is, he is "a realist, a utilitarian, an opportunist."

PRINCE VON BUELOW,

Perhaps the cleverest diplomat in Europe, yet all his wit, it is predicted, can not now save him from sharing the fate of Bismarck.

Supple, clever, witty, with an experience as diplomatist in all the principal capitals of Europe—he is yet the puppet of William II., we are told, whose crude views he has to correct, whose blunt utterances he has to repeat in a modified form before the Reichstag, whose whims he has to humor. Mr. Villiers quotes von Buelow's saying that "the more personality a sovereign possesses, the more is he inclined to act on his own initiative. This does not lighten the burden of his responsible ministers." The writer adds the following comment:

"This burden is by no means a light one. If it were only requisite to suggest slight corrections to the imperial ideas, to defend them before the Reichstag, not from legal compulsion, but from a sense of that moral responsibility which every conscientious chancellor assumes, the task would still be hard enough. If the Emperor speaks of a 'world policy,' and he hears that the Chancellor in repeating the phrase has modified it into 'a reasonable and well-thought-out world policy,' if the Chancellor speaks of one of the imperial speeches, as 'the words of a soldier, not of a diplomat,' the Emperor will no doubt understand that this is intended to throw dust in the eyes of Parliament so as to conceal the fact of Prussian absolutism. Nevertheless, the part of a high functionary forced to father such prevarications is not pleasant."

In another passage von Buelow is quoted as saying:

"The right of initiative which belongs to the Emperor will not be limited by any chancellor; it ought not and can not be. The German people do not wish the shadow of an emperor, but an emperor of flesh and blood. As for the chancellor, if he is worthy of the name, if he is a man, and not an old woman, he will never support a measure which his conscience disapproves of."

It is curious, in the face of this avowal, to read the present Chancellor's utterance in 1902 with regard to Morocco, in which he laid down the following principle:

"I do not consider that the Morocco question calls for the direct and personal intervention of our diplomacy. We have no place on the Mediterranean. We are delighted that France and Italy, whose interests in that region are so vast and important, have come to an agreement in the matter. . . . The Franco-Italian agreement with regard to certain Mediterranean problems (Morocco and Tripoli) does not impair the force of the Triple Alliance, which indeed belongs to another domain of politics."

Mr. Villiers comments on this by saying that these convictions of the Chancellor did not prevent Mediterranean problems from becoming the burning question of German diplomacy, and the diplomatic question of Morocco one of life and death. Von Buelow's change of front, he says, is an example of the Chancellor's want of settled ideas and principles in politics, his opportunism and willingness to comply with suppleness to the exigencies of the hour, as inspired by his imperial master.

But that it is not sufficient for a German minister to hate the French and work against their interests in order to retain imperial favor is proved by the first result of the Algeciras Conference—the dismissal of von Holstein, counselor to the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the most influential members of the anti-French party in Berlin.

The sudden collapse of Prince von Buelow, who fainted twice after making a speech in the Reichstag on the result of the Algeciras Conference, is looked upon by the German and French press as significant. The German Chancellor, we are told, is ordered complete rest by his physician, and in political circles the rumors of his impending retirement have received more definite confirmation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE JEWS DO NOT LEAVE RUSSIA.

WHY do not the Jews leave Russia, asks Mr. L. Villari in *The Monthly Review* (London). The Jew in the Russian Empire is simply a Jew, accidentally subject to the Czar. A Jew in England is an Englishman, accidentally of Jewish extraction. It is true, he adds, that the very wealthy Jewish bankers of St. Petersburg enjoy a position of great influence and consideration and are received into the most exclusive society, while a less fortunate coreligionist remains "the son of a dog." The rich Jew can bribe the authorities, and in Russia "bribery is the one corrective of injustice." In answer to the question why the Jew does not leave Russia, where he is hounded and persecuted, Mr. Villari says the Jew is enthusiastically laboring for the social and political elevation of Russia and feels it his vocation to do so. He favors the enlightenment of the very masses who are his foes. To quote:

"In every European country the Jew is more or less a Liberal in politics; he is naturally an anti-Clerical and opposed to aristocratic forms of government, and his intellect makes him inclined to progressive ideas. But at the same time his business capacity and his money-making proclivities make him a lover of order and an opponent of revolutionary disturbances, especially of those based

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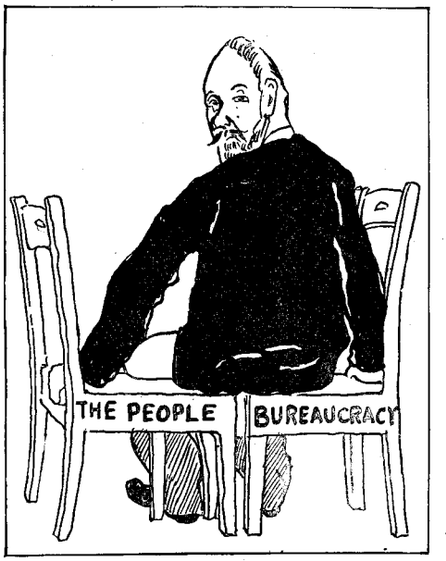
on doctrines inimical to the rights of property. Essentially peaceful, he is almost invariably a law-abiding citizen. But in Russia persecution has driven him inevitably into the ranks of Social Democracy and revolution. Excluded from all the public services, he could hardly be in sympathy with the bureaucracy which organized anti-Semitism; forced to do military service and treated with exceptional severity in the ranks, but not allowed to become an officer, he is naturally opposed to militarism and Chauvinism; a frequent victim of the lust of plunder and blood of the ignorant masses, he favors their enlightenment."

There are, moreover, certain practical and material obstacles to the emigration *en masse* of the oppressed and outraged Hebrew. The present writer states that while many have left Russia, those who stay are too poor to leave, or else too prosperous to risk a change of country. Thus:

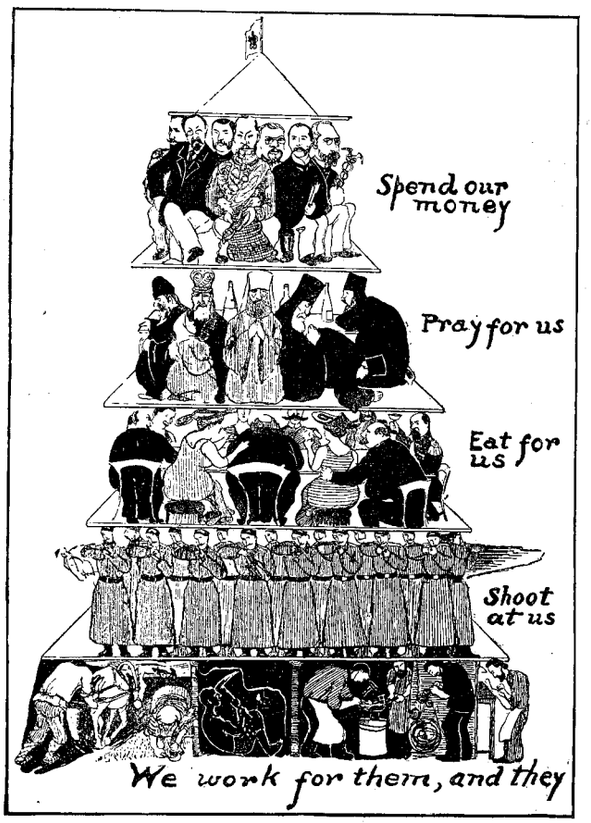
"It may be asked why the Jews did not leave Russia *en masse* when life was made so impossible for them and further persecution was known to be inevitable. The answer to this question is threefold. In the first place, a considerable number of Jews did leave Russia and found their way to England and America, as well as to Germany and Austria. In the second place, however, the enormous majority were too poor to leave even if they had wished to do so. Thirdly, in spite of occasional persecution, robbery, and massacre, a great many Jews find that it pays to live in Russia. Certain trades and businesses are wholly in their hands, and many affairs are never transacted save through Jewish intermedi-

"EVERYTHING IS QUIET HERE NOW!"
—*Russian postcard.*



WITTE TRYING TO SIT ON TWO CHAIRS.
—*Russian postcard.*

A HARD DAY'S WORK.
—*Volschebnyi Fonar* (St. Petersburg).



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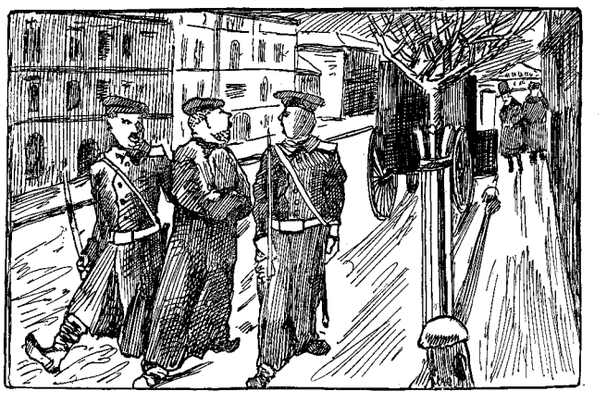
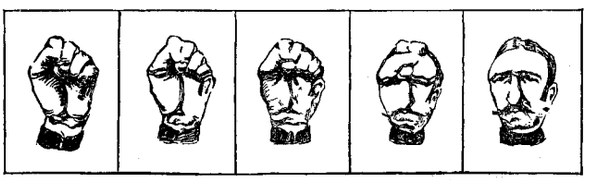


BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

COUNTERFEITER (under arrest, seeing Witte in the distance)—"Hello, colleague! I make false notes, you make false promises."
—*Sprout* (St. Petersburg).



EVOLUTION OF A RUSSIAN MAGISTRATE.

Fist to Face—or why General Dubasoff, Governor General of Moscow, as fitted to be the Savior of the Empire.
—*Pajatzy* (St. Petersburg).

RUSSIAN CARTOONS ON THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

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aries. If there is the risk of total loss, and even of massacre, the profits are very high. And altho the Jew is hated and despised in certain respects he is trusted. A Christian grain merchant told me that no one but a Jew could go up country and buy grain direct from the peasants, as the latter were accustomed to sell to the Jew and mistrusted all other buyers. They know that altho the Jew is very hard at making a bargain and is 'the son of a dog,' yet when the agreement is made he will not try to back out of it even if it prove to his own disadvantage."

LOMBROSO ON THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

PROF. CESARE LOMBROSO, the noted Italian criminologist, author of "Cretinism in Lombardy," "Genius and Insanity," and other works intended to prove that crime and immorality are merely physical diseases and distempers, has recently been occupying himself with an investigation of the American millionaire. He has published the result of this investigation in an article in the *Lettura* (Milan), in which he pronounces the American millionaire a social and physiological freak, at once "a prodigy of turpitude," to use Macaulay's phrase, an avaricious monster, and a benefactor of his employees. In person he is sometimes as beautiful as Shelley or Byron, and he shares with Aristotle and Napoleon one characteristic of the degeneracy of genius, that of low stature. Yet he is not a genius, but an anomalous creature reared in the hotbed of poverty and ignorance, and urged along his course by an insatiable thirst for gain. In the pursuit of money, we read, he crushes with the relentless insensibility of a steel machine every one who stands in his way. The millionaire's person is thus described:

"His forehead is very high and square. In Jay Gould, Rockefeller, Gates, Sage, Morgan, and W. H. Vanderbilt we find a powerful development of the jaw. The lowness of stature which is noticeable in the millionaire is among the few degenerative characteristics which they share with men of genius. In most cases he has fine and well-proportioned features, like those of Hill, Keene, Sage, Stillman, and Griscom. Cruger is a remarkably handsome man."

Yet when their business powers are analyzed, Lombroso finds nothing in millionaires but commonplace qualities developed and exaggerated in an enormous degree. He says:

"They recognize instantaneously the latent capabilities of this or that enterprise, and come to a quick decision in taking them up. Their acquaintance with the minutest detail of their business is only equaled by their use of money, which sometimes reaches the point of avarice. It must be added that their ideas are independent and original; they meet obstacles with imperturbable courage; their skill in choosing subordinates, and in acting at the right moment and stopping at the right time, are unfailing guaranties of rapid success."

Early poverty sends the potentional millionaire into the field of labor at an early age, and he is forced to sacrifice literary and theoretical culture to the acquirement of business training. James Gordon Bennett entered the composing-room in his fifteenth year. Jay Gould earned wages at twelve. It was in his eighth year that Knight became a mill-hand, and Stephen Girard went to sea when he was ten. After making this enumeration Lombroso dwells upon its importance and adds that "the American millionaire has always spent the years and energy which men of education give to books, on the business which was to make his fortune." The ordinary millionaire, according to Lombroso, is destitute of moral sense, kindliness, or justice. He will borrow money from a banker and employ it to ruin the lender. The insatiable thirst for money renders him absolutely unscrupulous, and, according to Rockefeller, he adds, a successful money-getter must not mind ruining ten or twelve of his friends, or even breaking his wife's heart, as Girard did, through his avaricious meanness. Sometimes only an infinitesimal line divides the millionaire from the thief, says this writer, and "he makes gain from other people's ruin or financial weakness, and he is only removed from the commonplace type of man by his near approach to the criminal."

The pomp and splendor of the millionaire's private life is described by the Italian writer as more than regal. He becomes a descendant of Norman nobles; his palaces and entertainments surpass those of European kings and emperors; "he isolates his children lest they should come in contact with the lower classes. Col. J. J. Astor's child was attended by two cooks, six attendants, and a governess, and Whitney's baby was watched by three nurses and four physicians, who visited him every day and telegraphed his state of health to every member of his family."

The professor concludes by stating that the wealth of the millionaire is shared by his employees, whose workrooms and factories are made beautiful, with the addition of ballrooms, skating-rinks, and libraries. As a whole, he considers that the country derives many benefits from the existence of the millionaire and his trusts.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE—HOW WILL IT COME?

INTERNATIONALISM, Socialism, Antimilitarism, Pacifism, are all sides of one question—the union of mankind in a common and harmonious bond of mutual help and understanding. In the *Neue Gesellschaft*, the Socialistic weekly of Berlin, for example, Karl Leuthner sets forth the conditions under which the great international Socialistic movement is to be the sole source of pacification between Germany and France, but he points out that there is still an aristocracy in France, as in Germany; that this aristocracy centers in the army, and it must take many years before the proletariat can assert its full power in either country. When once the proletariat rises in its strength, war and armies will be abolished and the frontiers that separate nations will disappear.

On the other hand, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, writing in the *Revue* (Paris), asserts that universal peace will come through the influence of the church. He declares indeed that "Not only because it is international or supranational must religion be looked upon as one of the most powerful factors in uniting all nations, but because its tendency is to instil the spirit of fraternity and the spirit of love."

English Internationalists, in so far as their views are expounded by "E. K. F." in *The Westminster Review* (London), agree neither with Mr. Leuthner nor Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu. He writes:

"It is painful to hurt the feelings of the many good and excellent men who call themselves Christians, and who are working and striving hard to bring about peace and goodwill on earth; but I do not think that peace and goodwill will be brought about by Christianity. Christianity has been tried and found wanting. If the preachers had set peace and goodwill on earth, which I take to be the sum and substance of the teaching of the Prince of Peace, above everything else, peace and goodwill would have reigned on earth for many a century; and if the Gospel of the Master is not powerful enough to fill them with this one desire, then I can not believe it to be God-inspired.

"Christianity has had the opportunity for these long centuries; it has failed, and must now make room for something else."

That something else he declares to be an enlightened self-interest, which will prevent suicidal wars. To quote:

"This is a factor which . . . has in my opinion not been sufficiently taken into consideration by the friends of progress, and in conjunction herewith I would further point out that self-interest will make itself felt not only in not wanting to fight the neighbor with whom the country is doing a good trade, but, as time goes on, more and more firms will establish branches in other countries, and these will be principally such undertakings as have great influence in the commercial and political world of their own country. They will say: Why shall we slay our fellow . . .men at the bidding of others—our fellow men with whom we have no personal quarrel? Why shall we do it? Besides, we only stand to lose by it. Thus self-interest will speak, and self-interest, I regret to say, is, after all, the most potent factor with the great mass of humanity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Party Leaders of the Time."—Charles Willis Thompson. (G. W. Dillingham Co., $1.75 net.)

"The New Far East."—Thomas F. Millard. (Chas. Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher."—William B. Freer. (Chas. Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"The Challenge."—Warren Cheney. (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

"Skiddoo."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Co.)

"Municipal Ownership in Great Britain."—Hugo R. Meyer. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50 net.)

"Species and Varieties: Their Origin by Mutation."—Hugo de Vries. (The Open Court Publishing Co., $5.00 net.)

"A Common-sense Hell."—Arthur Richard Rose. (G. W. Dillingham Co., $1.00 net.)

"Below the Dead Line."—Scott Campbell. (G. W. Dillingham Co.)

"The Snare of Strength."—Randolph Bedford. (Herbert B. Turner & Co.)

"Alton of Somasco."—Harold Bindloss. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $1.50.)

"Humaniculture."—Hubert Higgins. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $1.20 net.)

"Krausz's Practical Automobile Dictionary."—Sigmund Krausz. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $2.00 net.)

"Lady Jim of Curzon Street."—Fergus Hume. (G. W. Dillingham Co.)

"A Test-book for the Study of Harmony."—H. Weber. (Carl Fischer.)

"Cattle Brands."—Andy Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Bird and Bough."—John Burroughs. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Evasion."—Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Memories of a Great Schoolmaster."—James P. Conover. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Lincoln Master of Men."—Alonzo Rothschild. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3.00 net.)

"Hither and Thither."—John Thomson. (George W. Jacobs & Co.)

"In the Sixties and Seventies."—Laura Hain Friswell. (Herbert B. Turner & Co.)

"The Old and the New Magic."—Henry Ridgeley Evans. (The Open Court Publishing Co., $1.50 net.)

"Lincoln's Constitutional History of New York." 5 vols.—Charles Z. Lincoln. (The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, $15.00.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Song of the Souls that Failed.

BY MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

We come from the war-swept valleys,
Where the strong ranks clash in might,
Where the broken rear-guard rallies
For its last and losing fight;
From the roaring streets and highways,
Where the mad crowds move abreast,
We come to the wooded byways,
To cover our grief, and rest.

Not ours the ban of the coward,
Not ours is the idler's shame;
If we sink at last, o'erpowered,
Will ye whelm us with scorn or blame?
We have seen the goal and have striven
As they strive who win or die;
We were burdened and harshly driven,
And the swift feet passed us by.

When we hear the plaudits' thunder,
And thrill to the victors' shout,
We envy them not, nor wonder
At the fate that cast us out;

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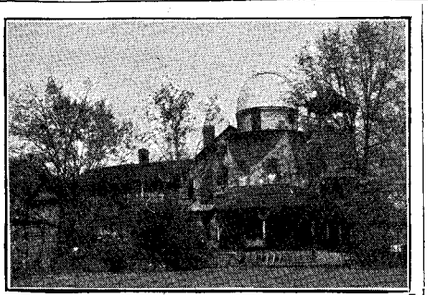

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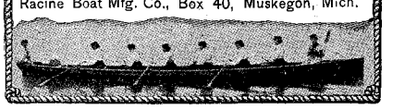

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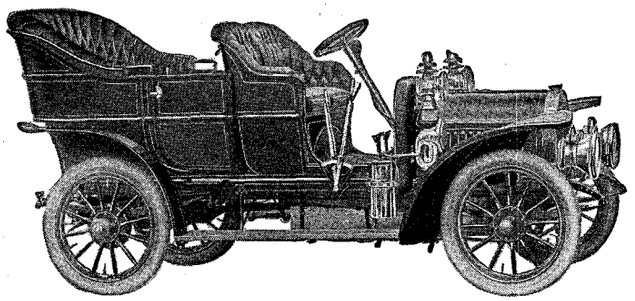

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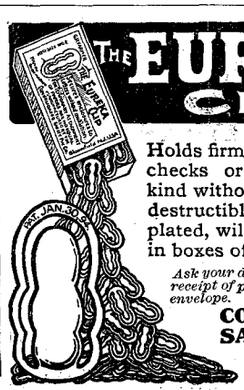

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To the dauntless soul and lonely
Who fights to the end, and falls.

We come—outworn and weary—
The unnamed host of life;
Long was our march and dreary,
Fruitless and long our strife.
Out from the dust and the riot—
From the lost, yet glorious quest,
We come to the vales of quiet,
To cover our grief, and rest.

—*McClure's Magazine.*

Pan in April.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

If I were Pan upon a day in spring,
Some morning when the gold was in the sky,
In some remote ravine among the hills,
As slowly as the purple of the peaks
Dissolved before the footfall of the sun,
I would emerge and take on form and voice
And be myself the dreamer and the dream.
I would go down beside the brawling brooks
That leap from dizzy ledges in the air
And plash among the boulders far below,
Filling the cañon with reverberant sound;
And in that rushing murmur I would hear
A hidden throb of music large and slow,
The rhythm whereto from chaos rose the world
To power and meaning and majestic form.
I would take heed of winds and budding leaves,
And of the sap that mounts to meet the sun
By the dark stairway in the tree's deep heart.
All the sweet life of tasseled silver birch,
Basswood and red-keyed maple, would be mine,
And mine the hum of bees in willow blooms
Yellow and fragrant. I would taste the tang
Of black birch twigs; and on some sandy ground
Strewn with pine needles, patched with lingering snow,
Find the first mayflower spilling on the air
Its scent of woodlands odorous and wild.

. . . . . .

Then I would muse on what sustains the world,
This colored pageant passing like a dream,
That fleets between eternities unknown.
And without argument I would surmise
The excellence of instinct warm and keen
Which keeps us safe until the law be learned,
And must forever be one guide to good,
While restless soul puts forth unresting hands
To mold the world according to its will.
And thence comes beauty, substance made to wear
The form that best will serve the spirit's need
For growth and gladness up from change to change.
The greening earth, the level changing sea,
The stable hills and the triumphant sun,
The tissue and fabric of the universe,
The veil that hides what men call mystery—
These for a robe of glory should be mine,
The outward semblance of a radiant life,
The fragrant floating garments of the spring.

There I would feel in that delightful world
The earliest fulfilment of desire,
Beauty accomplished at the soul's behest
And loveliness made actual to meet
The need of loveliness—what more than that?
So it would be enough, perhaps, to live
The pure, unvexed existence of a god
In deep-eyed contemplation for a day,
Drenched with the beauty and the sense of spring
On the Aprilian earth—if I were Pan.

—*Appleton's Booklover's Magazine.*

The Little Sister.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

When days are dreariest,
When the nights are long,
Sudden on the creaking stair
Sounds her careless song;
Sudden on the darkened sill
Falls a footstep free,
And the little sister comes
Back again to me.

Blithe and gay and jubilant,
All her words a jest,

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Laughter on her merry lips,
Youth upon her breast,
Happy dreams within her eyes,
Daring days to be—
So the little sister comes
Back again to me.

And she hath the eyes I had
When the world was new,
And she hath the heart I had
When the world was true.
And my very name she bears—
Ah, so close our tie!
Just the little sister now
Who one day was I.

Strange that she who knew no tears
So my tears should wake;
Strange her very happiness
My own heart should break
Oh, so other than myself,
Two, yet one, are we—
Little sister of my age
Comes she back to me.

Not a wistful ghost she comes—
Better so, perchance—
But with lips too fain to sing,
Feet too fain to dance.
And I turn my eyes from her
(Eyes she must not see)—
When the little sister comes
Back again to me.

—*Sunday Magazine.*

The Chains.

BY SULLY-PRUDHOMME.

(*Translated from the French by Curtis Hidden Page.*)

I sought to love all things, and sold my youth
In bondage to the many loves men prize:
I loved the sea and its deep mysteries,
Night and its stars, day, joy, the sun, the South!

I bound my mind to seeking after Truth,
My soul to music's haunting harmonies,
A smile I made the master of my eyes,
And with a kiss I have enslaved my mouth. . . .

Fast-fettered now to all things as with chains
I feel a thousand frail but torturing threads
That strain elsewhither, wheresoe'er I move.
Life's every joy but multiplies my pains;
And if a breath touch anything I love
My heart is wrenched, my flesh is torn and bleeds.

—*Poet Lore.*

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Leads to Madness, If Not Remedied in Time.

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Three—All visitors to my office are invited to go through the factory and see the cigars made. They can readily see that I am not trying to hide anything in it.

Four—My cigars are shipped direct from the factory to my customers, in the best possible condition.

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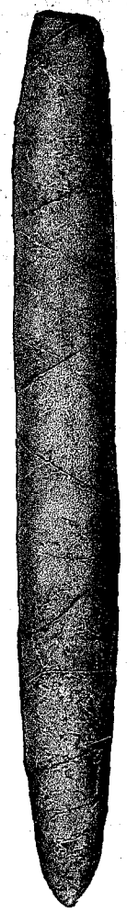

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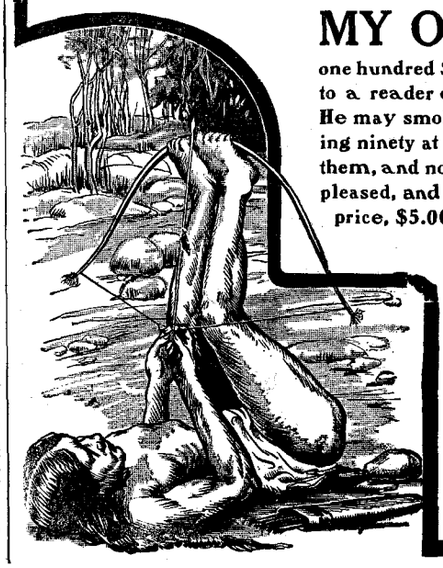

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THE SOCIALISTS: Who they Are and What they Stand for. By John Spargo. Cloth, 50 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 35 cents.

COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emile Vandervelde, Socialist member of Parliament, Belgium, translated by Charles H. Kerr. Cloth, 50 cents.

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC. By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

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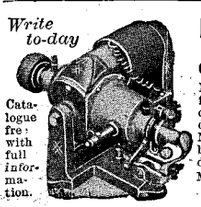

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'Tis love always in Arles the old—
An earthly love or God's dear Word;
Within the church the chants are told
But by the door is laughter heard.

And the lads waiting after mass
The promise made by ardent eyes
Or lashes drooping as they pass,
Come there as to a paradise.

—*The Reader.*

PERSONAL.

"Young Hadley of Missouri."—Under the foregoing title the New York *Evening Post* prints a sketch of the life and methods of Missouri's Attorney-General. The trend of the article is in rebuttal of the assertion of the Standard Oil lawyers that Mr. Hadley is conducting his case against them as a means to further his political ambitions and bring himself into public notice. To substantiate this position the *Evening Post* continues:

Any one who attended the hearings in the Wall Street office must have observed that Mr. Hadley let pass countless opportunities to "play to the grand stand." The spectacle of shrewd, highly paid, well-trained officials of the great oil corporation sitting before him and calmly denying the most elementary knowledge of Standard Oil business was sufficiently ludicrous to invite "fireworks" from Hadley. But they were seldom set off. His occasional sarcastic introductions to questions, such as "You say, Mr. Tilford, that this Mr. McNall, who has occupied a desk in your room for five years, and yet whose business you do not know and can not guess," etc., were not shouted dramatically toward the reporters. They seemed, rather, like the impatient comments of a father who means to find out just how artistically an erring son can lie before he lays on the paddle.

On the other hand, the attorneys for the oil corporations are depicted as themselves guilty of the charge which they attempt to lay upon their assailant. Mr. Hagerman, the legal adviser of Standard Oil at Kansas City, is shown to be at fault in this manner:

Where he appealed to the public, through his questions, once, Hagerman made two "grand-stand" plays. This was illustrated when the process-server, Palmedo, was on the stand. Hadley got the story of Palmedo's attempts to serve Rogers, Bedford, Tilford, and the others by a series of simple questions. Then Hagerman took up the cross-examination. One of his first questions, "Palmedo, how much were you paid to do this work?" was asked with the intent to discredit the man with the newspapers, and subsequent questions were meant to have the same effect. It was a real satisfaction to the reporters—and to the roomful of spectators—when Mr. Hadley interrupted the questioning to ask: "Isn't it true that the only sensational features of your work in serving these subpœnas have been furnished by the sensational efforts of these men [referring to Rogers, Tilford, and the others] to avoid service?" Here was the

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exact truth, and Hadley's use of it illustrates not only his alertness, but his desire to keep to the facts.

Having thus disposed of the charges against Mr. Hadley, in order to show the futility of any political aspirations, had they existed, the writer says further:

When Rogers and the Standard Oil attorneys declared that Hadley "wanted to be governor of Missouri," and had the limelight turned upon himself to further his ambitions, they spoke either in malice or in ignorance. Without another such "Roosevelt landslide," as turned Missouri over to the Republicans in 1904, Hadley has about the same chance of being chosen governo as Mr. Rogers has of being made Thomas W. Lawson's business partner. It is not incredible, after one has seen Hadley conducting the examination of a Standard Oil official, that the Attorney-general of Missouri should be enthusiastic about his legitimate work. "I want to devote myself to my profession," he says. "I should not like people to imagine, because I am fighting Standard Oil in Missouri, that I have any mission to down great corporations. In this case, that has brought me some accidental popularity; my only motive was to do my best for my clients, the people of Missouri. I believe that I shall win that case. And I will permit myself only one generality in regard to the results of my investigations into Standard Oil methods. Either the laws of the State are all wrong or the methods of operating and managing Standard Oil are all wrong."

The Japanese Bismarck.—The *National Magazine* for April contains the narrative of "A Day with Marquis Ito," by Yone Noguchi. The atmosphere of the Orient pervades his charming description of the present Prime Minister of Japan. He is shown to be a man of few peers—one of the four greatest living men, according to President Hadley of Yale, whose words are quoted by the writer. With all his statecraft, however, he is alive to all that is going on about him in the simpler affairs of life. To quote one incident:

Here is the story of how he celebrated his birthday in Korea. It was on his shooting trip that he stopped

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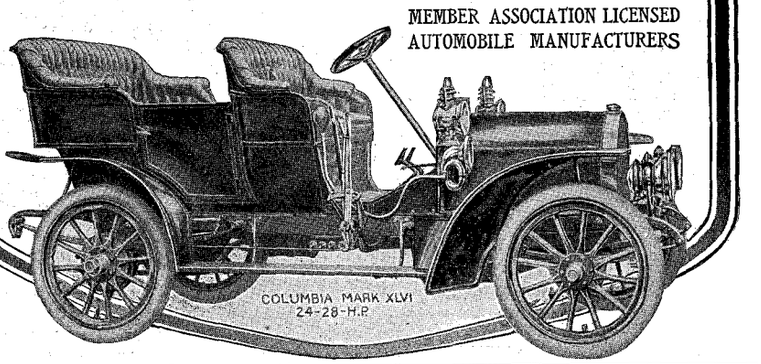

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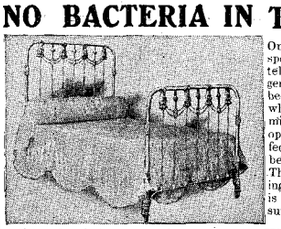

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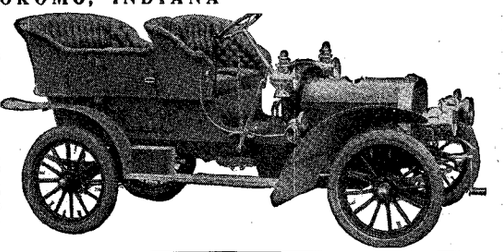

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on a country road to light his cigar. (By the way, he is a great smoker.) A gray-haired Korean farmer approached him with the customary three-foot-long tobacco pipe and asked for a light. "How old are you?" asked the marquis. "Sixty-five, sir." "Strange coincidence, I am just the same age as you. Doubtless you have many grandsons, I presume." "Yes, two I have." "Only two?" the marquis said; "I am happy to say I have seven. Are you rich, my friend?" "Yes, rich in health. I work hard, as you see." "Rich in health," the marquis murmured, "yes, there's nothing better than that." And he flung a ten-yen note to him, saying: "Here's to your health and long life!"

Again, the marquis is quoted by Yone Noguchi as an admirer of the President of the United States. Says the marquis:

"President Roosevelt once told me that President McKinley underwent some change in his opinions after he became President. So President Roosevelt will, too. But his own character will never be changed. It is too strong for that. He is one of the wonders of the world; he might be classed with Chamberlain of England and the Kaiser. What he is doing for America is the just and proper thing, since the world will not permit America to stand alone and isolated. On the contrary, America must take a leadership in the world's affairs, and she must push out her own power. America is safe upon the President's rough and broad shoulders. His Americanism is founded upon honesty and fair dealing. There's no enemy to Americanism, bright like sunshine, strong like iron plate."

Finally, in summarizing the character of the Marquis Ito, the writer concludes:

He is the mysterious combination of Oriental and Occidental. There is no Japanese whose mind is more Occidental than his. After all, the best Orientalism is nothing but the best Occidentalism, and the world is round, and West is East. He taught Japan how to remain Japanese while adopting Western civilization. It was he that induced the samurai and nobles to cut off their topknot, lay aside their two swords, and conform to Occidental ideas. And at the same time he attempted to preserve all the old samurai spirit for the work of national development, and it is this spirit which has made possible the new Japan of to-day. He is the man who is holding the English book in his right hand, while his left carries the Japanese book of poems.

The Speaker.—In the Denver *Times* there appears an anecdote of former Speaker Reed of the House of Representatives, which is almost good enough to be true. He had visited a barber shop in Washington for a shave:

After the darky barber had scraped his chin, he began to cast about for further work or for a chance to sell hair tonics.

"Hair purty thin, suh," he said, fingering the two or three stray locks that fringed Mr. Reed's bald pate. "Been that way long, suh?"

"I was born that way," replied Reed. "Afterward I enjoyed a brief period of hirsute efflorescence, but it did not endure."

The barber gasped and said no more. Later some one told him he had shaved the speaker.

"Speakah!" he exclaimed. "Don't I know dat? I should say he was a speakah, sure 'nuf!"

King Alfonso as an Aeronaut.—Besides being an enthusiastic motorist the young King of Spain is said to be very much interested in the recent advances in aerial navigation. That he has the courage this latter sport requires is shown by the following story in the London *M. A. P.*:

This is the story which comes to me from Spain. King Alfonso took such a great interest in the recent balloon tournament at Madrid that he followed the balloons in his motor car, determined to see their descent. Finding one of the still inflated balloons had descended in a field, where its owner had left it while he went to procure assistance, the King jumped into the car and began to throw out bags of sand, and announced to his aide-de-camp his intention of indulging in a balloon ascension; his mother and

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ministers having prevented him taking part in the tournament earlier in the day. Soon the balloon was straining on the anchor and the mooring ropes, and the King was just drawing his sword to sever them when the aide-de-camp, realizing the seriousness of the situation, quickly drew his saber and slashed the silk envelope of the balloon in every direction, until all thought of ascent was out of the question. The King for a moment was furiously angry, but ultimately became reconciled to his aide-de camp's action, and they returned together to Madrid in the same motor car. Meanwhile the owner of the balloon had arrived on the scene, and the sequel to the adventure is likely to take place in the courts of justice, where the aeronaut has instituted proceedings to recover damages for the injury done his balloon.

Naming the Indians.—The recent prominence of the Statehood bill in Washington has brought the Western Indian once more before the public. His needs, his shortcomings, his qualifications for citizenship, have all been discussed, both by the white man and by the Indian himself. The New York *Times* publishes an interview with Dr. Charles A. Eastman which gives the position of many of the more civilized red men. Dr. Eastman has the welfare of his people constantly at heart. His whole life, in fact, is devoted to the work of amalgamating the race from which he comes and the people of the dominant nation. In the words of the writer:

Dr. Eastman is a full-blooded Sioux who was brought up to all the usages and amid the surroundings of savagery in his father's tribe in North Dakota. Forest-born and -bred at a time when his people were in the undisturbed possession of their ancestral wilderness, the ways of nature and of these children of nature laid the groundwork of his culture. When he was a young man, however, he left the wild haunts of his fathers, filled with a sudden ambition to take a part in the white man's civilization. He went through college, took a doctor's degree, and, fifteen years ago, won the hand of a charming writer of verse and prose, Miss Elaine Goodale. Since his marriage, following the example of his New England wife, Dr. Eastman has directed his attention to literature, with the result that during the last three years he has given, through his books and sketches, an intimate view of Indian life and legend that has not before been attempted.

With the distinctively primitive, picturesque favor gathered from his writings, and remembering that the latter are more or less the outcome of his own personal experience, one almost looks for the legendary Indian, feathered and blanketed, squatting between the flaps of a wigwam, taciturn and inscrutable, when one pays a visit to "Ohiyesa"—in which case one is doomed to have one's expectations unrealized. A few nights ago I met Dr. Eastman, by appointment, in a place no less prosaic than the smoking-room of a thoroughly modern New York hotel. Tobacco smoke, by long tradition, may be an appanage of savagery, but, aside from that, there was nothing to remind one of his savage antecedents in the well-dressed, cultivated appearance of the man who greeted me. There were the sharp-cut features, the bronzed skin of his race, undoubtedly, together with a certain dignified grace and deliberate, low-voiced manner of speaking, which coincide with one's idea of what an Indian ought to have in the way of outward personality. Otherwise the impression conveyed was of a self-contained, retiring scholar to whom the cry of the plains and the brandished tomahawk are as foreign as anything could well be. Decidedly, I should much sooner expect to hear a dissertation on Shakespeare and the modern drama from the gravely smiling lips before me than any approach to the traditional war-whoop of Dr. Eastman's tribe, albeit it is a matter of record that he has not been unskilful in the giving of war-whoops.

At present, however, Dr. Eastman is engaged neither in the production of literary criticism nor in the revision of the war-whoop to meet modern requirements, for either of which pursuits his collegiate training would doubtless qualify him. He is doing

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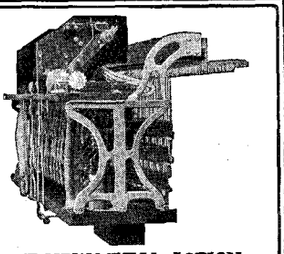

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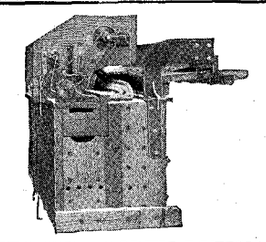

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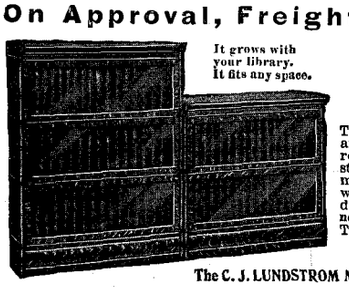

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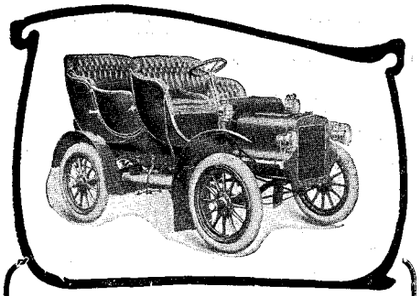

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an even more practical service to his tribesmen. In his own words, as quoted in the article previously cited:

"Just now I am at work for the Government on a rather novel undertaking, only remotely connected with literature—the renaming of the Indians. The President has commissioned me to go to the various reservations of the Sioux Nation and give to each individual a name that will be of more practical use in the new conditions confronting him than the odd, unwieldy name that ordinarily distinguishes an Indian. In this work I have so far bestowed names on about 15,000 Sioux, and I am now on my way to six more reservations, after which the renaming of the individuals of my nation will be completed.

"Do I encounter much trouble in inducing the Indians to accept the new names that I give them? Not much. They see the practical necessity for it as an adjunct to the citizenship that is so evidently to be theirs in the near future, and, as I am an Indian and known to be loyal to my people, they trust me.

"What is my system in the giving of names? I have too keen an appreciation of the wonderful poetry back of most Indian names not to shrink from changing them where that can be avoided. Thus I strive to perpetuate in the new name some trace of the old. When the name is not too long in the original for our English tongue I retain it, as in the case of 'Matoska,' meaning White Bear. But 'Tateyohnakewastewin' is rather too long for the English tongue. Translated it means She-Who-Has-a-Beautiful-House. Hence I renamed the woman 'Goodhouse.' Rotten Pumpkin I changed to Robert Pumplan; Bob-tailed Coyote to Robert T. Wolf. Using this method there is generally some way open for the retention of something of the original name.

"But the Indians do not always want a family name for the reason, as they explained to me, that thus a good Indian would have to bear the same name as a bad brother. 'Me same name as Sleepy Dog!' exclaimed one young brave after hearing my proposition. 'Now some people not know he my brother—with same name all will know. Me like old name heap better.' There was a good deal of sound sense in that objection that would probably appeal to many a white man. Then I found that some of the Indians had been baptized more than once by overzealous Christian denominations, and hence were carrying more than their fair share of names, in which case my task was restricted to selecting what appeared to be the least cumbersome out of the list. You see, the missionaries generally give a banquet after a baptism, hence the Indians are not averse to partaking of the latter ceremony as often as possible. They were somewhat disappointed that my mission was not attended with any of the customary celebrations attending a baptism. 'How is it that you give us names and do not sprinkle our heads, like the father, or put us under the water, like the other missionary?' asked one old warrior. 'Because,' I answered, 'I am going to have a great shower at the end and do it altogether.' An Indian is quick to see the humorous side of anything, and my hearer at once acquiesced in my purpose and most obligingly changed his name at my request.

"It will take me about two years more to finish this strange mission. It is only one step in making my people realize the importance of hastening their absorption by the white race, and, as far as it goes, it is of value in making them appreciate the value of practical things in bearing the white man's burden."

A Veteran Chemist Dead.—Prof. Robert Ogden Doremus, who held for years chairs in the College of the City of New York, New York University, and several medical colleges, died on March 22 last at the age of 83 years. Prof. C. F. Chandler writes of him in *Science* (New York, March 30):

"Upon his retirement from the duties of instructor he had completed sixty years of continuous work as a teacher of chemistry and physics, and it is doubtful if any other instructor in this country has ever lectured to so many pupils. . . . Dr. Doremus was especially successful as a public lecturer; he was a man of commanding presence, most agreeable voice and eloquent and clear in his presentation of the facts and principles of science. He spared no trouble

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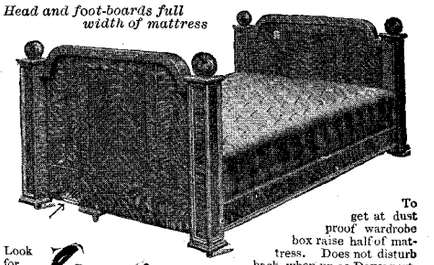

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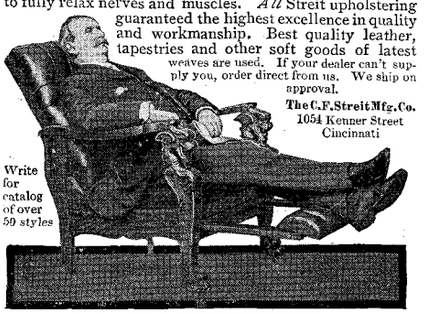

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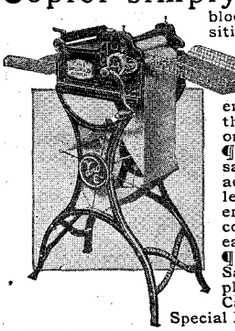

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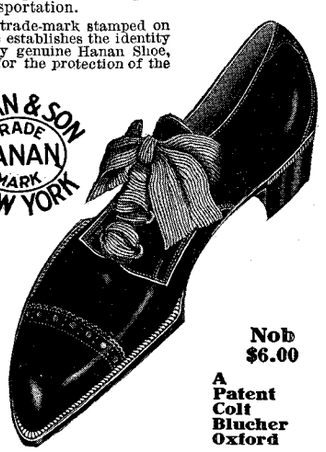

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or expense in the preparation of his experiments, and many old New Yorkers will remember with pleasure the brilliant and dazzling experiments which he made in the Academy of Music in demonstrating the phenomena of light and heat as developed by various forms of combustion and by electricity."

An Appreciated Performance.—The late Joseph Jefferson used to say that his career came very near being nipped in the bud in a small Western town. He at that time was a member of a small pioneer company which progressed by means of three "bull teams" from one mining camp to another. They were always heartily received by the miners and cowboys, who readily paid the five dollars in gold required to witness their performance. Mr. Jefferson was the traditional melodramatic villain, and in the third act was supposed to kidnap "the child." The supposed mother, hearing its cries, rushes upon the scene just as he is about to escape, and fires a fruitless shot from a revolver.

Upon this particular occasion all had gone well until this scene was reached, and the audience, many of whom had never before seen any kind of theatrical performance, sat as if spellbound. At the crack of the mother's revolver, however, the spell was rudely broken.

"By heaven, she missed him!" a red-shirted miner in the front row shouted, drawing his own "six-shooter" and leaping to his feet. "Round to the back door and head him off 'fore he can git a hoss, boys!" he yelled, and, following him, half the audience stampeded for the exit.

The excitement was finally allayed by the "mother" and the villain appearing hand in hand before the curtain, and the manager's explanation of the situation. When the performance had been concluded, the audience insisted on paying another admission price and having an immediate repetition from beginning to end.—*Success Magazine.*

Money in Humor.—According to the Detroit *Free Press*, the day when the skilful writer must look to the praise of posterity for his sole emolument is now permanently gone. That there is money in current literature, and almost fabulous sums of it in current humorous "literature," the writer asserts. The figures he offers speak for themselves:

George Ade's income from his plays and books is now $150,000 a year. This is the annual interest at 6 per cent. on $2,500,000. George Ade, in all probability, will be the first literary man in the history of the world to earn $1,000,000 from his writings—that is, the first man to receive this amount during his lifetime.

The royalties of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, have amounted to vast fortunes, but their earning capacity greatly outlasted their terms of life.

When Kipling's income, in the height of his popularity, reached the sum of $50,000 a year the world was astounded. He was the first of the prodigious literary earners, and he made a dent on the pages of books that will last as long as the English language. It is safe to say that Kipling's income is not one-fourth that of Ade's to-day. Kipling's splendid novel, the greatest novel of the nineteenth century, "The Light that Failed," was practically a failure as a play, tho it was shabbily dramatized. It is doubtful if, altogether, the earnings of this book will amount to that of "The College Widow" when he latter's career as a play alone is done.

Roughly speaking, fifteen years ago Ade was working for $5 a week. To-day he is earning over $400 a day. There is only one other man in this country who could rival Ade as a literary financial success. This man refuses to compete. He is Finley Peter Dunne, who created Dooley, and, altho his copy is worth a dollar a word, he makes no attempt to produce it. Humor pays. Both of these men evolved in Chicago newspaper offices.

Mrs. Wharton, whose human insight and literary workmanship are incomparable; William Dean Howells, Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mark Twain are all large earners in the world of books, but their combined annual income does not largely exceed that of Ade's alone.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who, like Kipling, has

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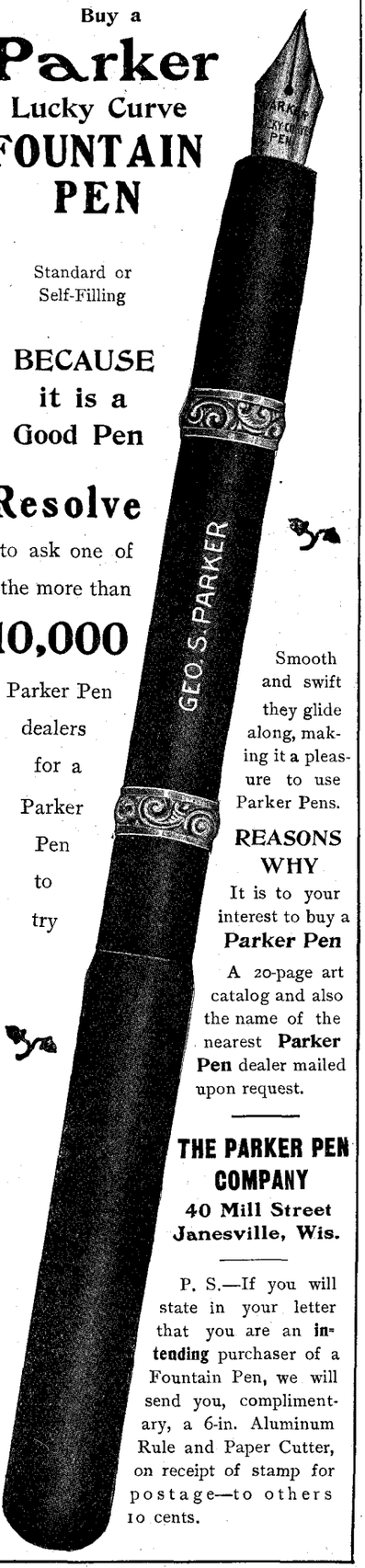

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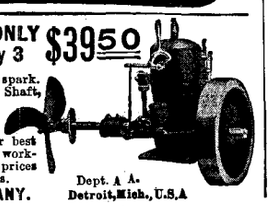

Dept. A A. Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

not yet come into his own, did not receive $150,000 in all his writing days. The united earnings of Copernicus, who discovered the shape of the earth and the movements of the stars; Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; and Darwin, one of the pioneers of evolution, did not amount to Ade's annual income.

The humorist is a sincere worker. Ade does not write for money, in the sense of taking any liberties with his market. He will go to any lengths to better his work. He has the infinite capacity of taking pains. He is far too wise to flood the market with his own goods and suffer the contempt which comes of familiarity. Still, he has large commercial acumen and a canny provident instinct—witness the Indiana farm which will provide a home for him in his old age should poverty overtake him.

At the Chicago Press Club certain of his friends were wroth because Ade gave up his fables for plays. The humorist said he knew best. Later, when his fabulous income was assured from the stage, his friends asked him if he did not regret sometimes that he had turned so completely to the playwright end of literature.

"No," said he, "I would do it over again."

That was two years ago. He has since changed his mind to a degree, for his favors are once more falling to the press.

Her Ladyship the Civil Engineer.—One more masculine stronghold is invaded. A member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, chosen from the alumnæ of Cornell, comes pretty near to being "something new under the sun." The Cleveland *Leader* thus narrates the story:

Another triumph has been won for American womanhood. Miss Nora Stanton Blatch has been elected to membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the first woman so distinguished. She is a granddaughter of the famous Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the first woman to win the degree of civil engineer in Cornell University.

Miss Blatch has been still further honored. A Chinese student at Cornell, who had watched her work closely, turns out to be an agent of his government sent to this country to organize thirty-six corps of engineers for the great industrial undertakings contemplated by China. He has offered her a fine position in one of these corps. His response to her inquiry as to the difficulties a woman might encounter in the interior of China is interesting in two ways. It indicates the advance of thought in the New East and has a bearing on the status of the modern professional woman.

"I know of no difficulties," he said. "You have chosen a man's career; you studied like a man and your scholarship is superior to that of most men. Why hesitate to do a man's work? I suppose you do not fear anything. Act like a man. As for me, I shall consider myself greatly honored to take the first woman engineer to China." Miss Blatch has the offer under consideration.

Whatever be her field of work, there is little doubt that this young woman engineer will take a worthy place in her chosen profession. She may become eminent in it. The fact that she has already won high honors in one of the most difficult lines of human endeavor will be gratifying to all American women, regardless of their opinions as to woman's most suitable work in the world.

Church and State in Mexico.—The recent separation of church and state in France calls to mind the work of Benito Juarez, the first centenary of whose birth was celebrated some three weeks ago all over Mexico. It was Juarez, says the *Mexican Herald*, who did for his nation what the French Republic has recently accomplished, the rending of the ancient ties which bound the state and the church together. His work is summarized thus:

When Juarez was born a century ago to-day in the little village of San Pablo Guelatao, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico was still under Spanish rule; and while Mexican independence was achieved while he was still a boy, it was reserved for him, in the fulness of time, to give the death-blow to the last colonial

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For it must not be forgotten that while Hidalgo, Horelos, Guerrero, and Iturbide made or helped make Mexico independent, they did not and could not, all of a sudden, change the habits of thought, the vicious practises, the political incapacity, the theocratic rule, the *routinaire* methods of administration, which were the outgrowth of centuries of blind and unconditional submission to a distant power once very great and always characterized by many noble qualities, but which from an early period in the seventeenth century had constantly lagged behind the march of progress.

But what the authors and achievers of Mexico's political independence did not do, Juarez accomplished, making a clean sweep of the last remnants of the colonial system.

. . . . . .

It suffices for the fame of Juarez, as for the fame of those other great men, that he achieved a colossal work, and that in its achievement he gave proof of steadfastness of purpose, an iron will, self-sacrifice, patriotism, executive talent, the personal magnetism which gained ascendency over other men, and enlisted their services for the national cause, a grasp of complex situations, capacity for the direction of multiple affairs, an unquenchable faith in his country's destiny, the power of enkindling his own enthusiasm in others, and, in general, the qualities that stamped him as one of the great statesmen of all time.

The admirers of Juarez need not be worried because his personality has been discussed of late. It is the privilege of nonentities not to be discussed, while men in public station, who are truly great, arouse both warm enthusiasm and bitter antagonism.

The place of Juarez in history is assured, and, when hostile criticism shall have done its worst, it will be seen how impotent it was to obscure the fame of a national hero who in the hearts of his countrymen occupies a place as secure as that of Nelson in the affections of loyal Britons.

When we consider the towering figure of Juarez in Mexico's annals and the controversies that have raged as to his personality we are reminded of the fine lines of Goldsmith:

" As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
Tho round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on its head!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

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BY GIDEON WURDZ.

John Gandy's life was void of strife, he lived in peace and quiet;
For fifty years he'd had no fears pertaining to his diet.

His only cry was "cake" or "pie"—the kind that mothers make—
Flanked by a dish of game or fish or juicy sirloin steak.

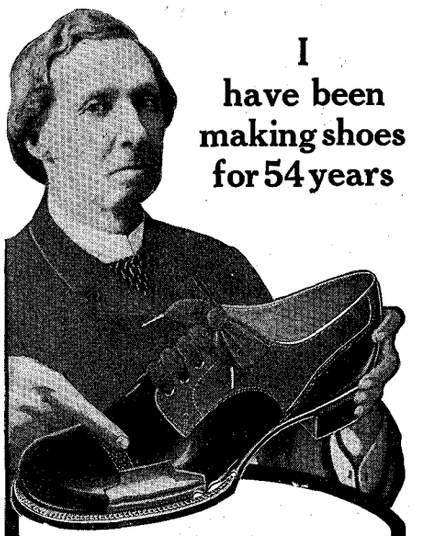
But one sad day John answered, "Nay, I've found such things are bad."
When asked the cause, his reason was, "I've read a Health-food ad."

"Henceforth am I resolved to try the patent-cereal plan;
I'll thus, forsooth, renew my youth and be another man.

"The papers say I'll pass away unless, instead of meat,
I use alone the food that's known as 'Bale's Beheaded Wheat.'

"The bill-boards show if one would grow a brand-new, active brain,
It's not too late to masticate 'Glutenski's Grated Grain.'

"If 'coffee heart' perchance should start, or teeth vacate your jaw,
Relieve the fault with 'Boneless Malt' or 'Antiseptic Straw.'



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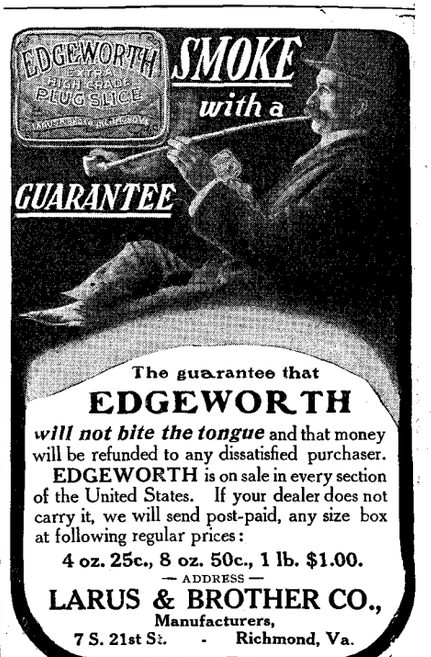

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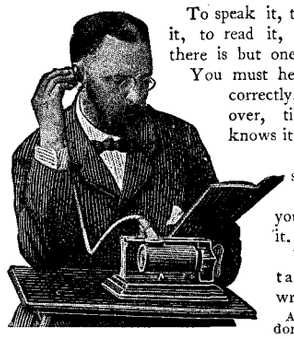

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Hence Gandy ceased to make his feast from *table-d'hote* menu;
Instead of meat he'd always eat a granary or two.

Where'er he went his only bent was dietary thought;
To heed the laws of health foods was the only thing he sought.

His cunning ear could only hear the foodstuffs he preferred;
That is, should you say, "*Parlez vous?*" 't was "*Barley vous*" he heard!

When neighbors joked and fun was poked, poor John could never laugh;
His only thought was how to glean some grain from all their chaff.

With books his whim consisted in devouring the leaves;
The only thing that he could sing was "Bringing in the Sheaves."

'Twas even said the newly wed, regardless of the price,
Engaged him for the wedding tour—to eat up all the rice!

From pink to pale, from strong to frail, poor Gandy soon arrived,
Yet still tabooed the kind of food on which his neighbors thrived.

Friends tried to make him shift to steak, and brought it in by stealth,
But, weak and ill, he murmured still, "No, no! I'm full of health!"

And thus he balked and thus he talked and thus he always fed,
Until one night his soul took flight—the neighbors found him dead.

With decent shame his heirs laid claim to Gandy's earthly wealth,
But raised the cry, "Why did he die, since he was full of health?

"There'll have to be an autopsy to find out why he's dead!"
But to their grief came small relief in what the doctors said:

"As experts we must all agree dementia called him hence;
From heels to brains we've found all grains, except—a grain of sense!"

—*From Smart Set* (March).

His Mother and Dicky.

She's a woman with a mission; 'tis her heaven-born ambition to reform the world's condition, you will please to understand.
She's a model of propriety, a leader in society, and has a great variety of remedies at hand.
Each a sovereign specific, with a title scientific, for the cure of things morbific that vex the people sore;
For the swift alleviation of the evils of the nation is her foreordained vocation on this sublunary shore.
And while thus she's up and coming, always hurrying and humming, and occasionally slumming, this reformer of renown,
Her neglected little Dicky, ragged, dirty, tough, and tricky, with his fingers soiled and sticky, is the terror of the town.

—*Tit-Bits.*

Don't Let Him.—"The Elizabethan ruff is likely to return," said Ma Twaddles, looking up from the fashion paper she was reading.

"If he does," responded Pa Twaddles, with energy, "you set the dog on him—do you hear?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Got There First.—THE JUDGE—"But if you tooted your horn, how is it that the plaintiff did not hear you in time to get out of the way?" "THE DEFENDANT—"I am convinced, your Honor, that the accident was due entirely to the inferior velocity of sound."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

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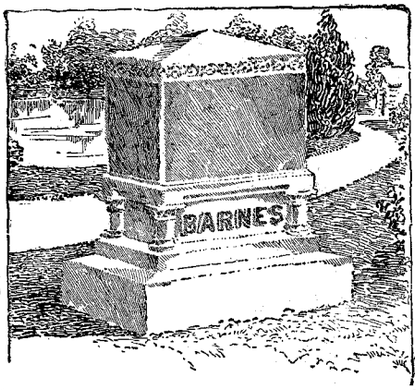

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Child Labor in Literary Sweat-shops.

By Wallace Irwin.

I

Among the literary mills
Where story-books are made
I saw a sad, anemic lad
A-plying of his trade.
The novel he was working on
Had such a heavy plot
If it had spilled it might have killed
That willing little tot.

II

"O child!" I cried, "this is no place
For one so very young—
Take care, beware! this close, stale air
May hurt each little lung.
Oh, lay aside your pen and ink"—
The Infant shook his head;
"Ah, would I might—but I must write
To earn our daily bread.

III

"My father, ere he took to drink,
Had literary skill,
But since his fall we children all
Were 'prenticed to the mill.
My brother Ben (he's almost ten)
Turns out the novelettes,
And sister Kate (she's only eight)
Works over storiettes.

IV

"But being younger than the rest,
They work me like a dog
A-tying knots in half-baked plots
And building dialog.
And sometimes when the trade is rushed
I labor overtime
At outdoor scenes for magazines
And seasonable rime.

V

"Oh, sir, to cavil or complain
We're really very loath;
Altho this here dense atmosphere
Must surely stunt our growth—
Perhaps them folk what read our books
Can guess our fate so crool;
We want to be like others, free.
We want to go to school!"

—*From The Bookman.*

Couldn't Fool Him.—"I'd have you know, sir," said the Congressman from one of the tall-grass districts, "that I am walking in the footsteps of George Washington."

"I see you are," rejoined the wise guy, "but for some reason unknown to me you are headed the wrong way."—*Chicago News.*

Details Unnecessary.—Mamma—"Foolish child! You want to marry this man, but what do you know of his character, his habits, his family, his ability? It is absolutely necessary to be satisfied on these points before you can dream of accepting him. What do you know of him?"

Daughter—"Well, he is very rich, and—"

Mamma—"Oh, well—don't give me a list of all his virtues. Take him and be happy."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Active Service.—Friend—"Have you ever seen active service, Colonel?"

Colonel Grass—"I have, sir—very active. I once promised a waiter two shillings if he served me quickly."—*Tit-Bits.*

Businesslike.—A large manufacturing concern in the East recently received the following postal, sent from a little country town in the South:

"Dear Sir—Plees sen me yore caterlog of eclectrical battreys.

Yores truely,

_____.

"P.S.—You need not sen it. I have change my mind."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Every Boy Listen!

We want to say a few plain, honest things to you, if you are between, say, twelve and sixteen years old.

Only one boy out of a great many boys ever amounts to anything of consequence.

The other boys are proud of being rough. They think they will be "dudes" if they keep themselves cleanly washed and neatly dressed. They do not love clean, healthy out-door games and sport, and plenty of it. They like better to loaf on street corners and brag about what they will do when they are men.

The "other boys" when they grow up to be men, will, nine times out of ten, be working for some other *man*. They will be cheap men, who can only "make a living" by hiring out to some other man.

Our advice is: Take part of the time—not all, by any means—for something that will fit you to be that other man when you grow up. Start now to train yourself to be the man who hires men. Don't grow up to be one of the hired men.

We want you to work for The Saturday Evening Post and The Ladies' Home Journal.

The commissions are large, and so are the prizes. Some boys on our staff have won as much as $500. You can take your own time for it and still earn money easily. Other boys have done it; so can you.

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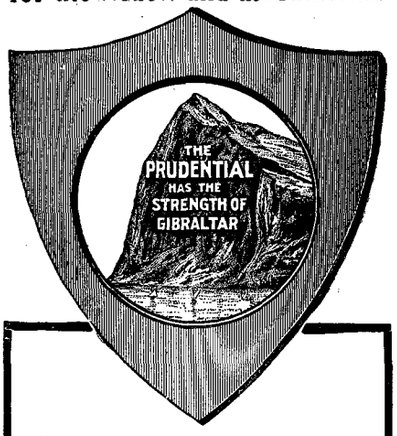

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What's the Use?—"Do you say your prayers in the morning or at night?" asked Ted.

"At night, of course," answered Rob. "Anybody can take care of theirselves in the daytime."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Homiletical Repeater.—There are various methods for keeping awake under the sermon. A writer in *The Ecclesiastical Review*, in telling of these methods, says:

"It was in a small German congregation that I heard a preacher who, when he had completed his introduction and first point said: 'I have come to the second head.' A man rose, rubbed his eyes, folded his arms across his breast and appeared ready for that head. When it was finished he had overcome the drowsiness and sat down. During the elucidation of the third head, three other men stood up. At the close of his sermon the preacher found all his people asleep. As he stopped, they all looked up and seemed greatly relieved. But the good man said: 'You have slept all through the sermon, and as this is a sermon you all ought to hear, I will begin it anew.'"

She Gave Him Hope.—Twenty-five or thirty years ago the Rev. Charles G. Finney, president of Oberlin College, was carrying on a series of revival meetings in Boston. One day a gentleman called to see him on business, and was admitted by Mr. Finney's daughter, perhaps five years old.

"Is your father in?" asked the stranger.

"No," replied the demure maiden; "but walk in, poor, dying sinner! Mother can pray for you."—*Detroit Journal.*

Where Ignorance is Bliss.—BLOBBS—"When I get up to make a speech I feel as tho I had forgotten everything I ever knew."

SLOBBS—"What an ideal witness you would make in a trust investigation."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Had Used it Himself—FIRST CLUBMAN—"I say—How do you spell temporary?"

SECOND C.—T-e-m-p-o-r-a-r-y, and the next word has two R's, e-m-b-a-r-r-a-s-s-m——"

FIRST C.—"Thanks!"—*Punch.*

He Had Done His Share.—He was ten years old and had gone to the dentist's to get one of the last of his "milk teeth" extracted. It was not a difficult job, and the little fellow never whimpered. Instead, he said to the dentist, when the operation was over.

"Well, we made a good job of that, didn't we?"

"We?" replied the dentist. "Why do you say 'we'? What did you do?"

"Why I held the socket while you pulled the tooth, didn't I?"—*New York Globe.*

Five Minutes for Refreshments.—The Denver *Times* is authority for the following story of the English railway system:

George Gould was addressing a delegation of railroad brakemen. In the course of an exceedingly interesting speech he said:

"On the English railways the coaches are cut up into a number of small rooms, or compartments. The passengers are isolated in these compartments. Sometimes, indeed, they are locked in. Their only means of communication with the brakeman is an electric bell which must never be rung save in an emergency or crisis. This bell always stops the train, and creates immense confusion and alarm.

"It is a poor system. It is an old-fashioned system that often causes trouble.

"An old lady, very near-sighted, got into a carriage one day in which a boy sat. She and the boy had the compartment to themselves. The train started, the old lady looked about her, and, spying the bell, she said to the boy:

"'Young chap, I ain't used to railroads. What's that there bell for?'

"The boy smiled maliciously.

"'That's to ring when you want something to eat, he said. 'The road provides lunch.'

"The old lady nodded. A half hour or so went by. Then she leaned forward and rang the bell.

"Instantly the brakes ground down upon the wheels. The locomotive whistled. The train

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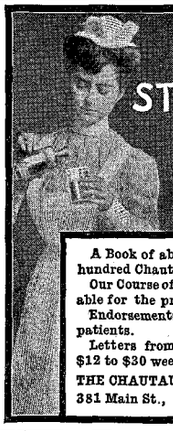

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stopped so suddenly that many people were thrown forward to the floor. There were shrieks. Windows were lowered and heads protruded. Guards ran from carriage to carriage.

"Finally a guard approached the old lady's carriage.

"'Who rang that bell?' he shouted as he ran along.

"'I did, young man,' said the old lady.

"'Well, what do you want?' he asked.

"She thought a little while. Then she said, calmly:

"'I think you might bring me some chicken sandwiches and a bottle of root beer.'"

Obliging.—At a recent political meeting in England the speaker made a jest and, finding that his audience had missed the point of it, said, playfully, "I had hoped, gentlemen, that you would laugh at that." A plaintive voice came through the silence. "I laughed, mister." Then everybody did.—*Argonaut.*

Deep in the Mud.—Congressman Longworth, at his bachelor dinner, told a story about mud. "An American in Liverpool, waiting for a boat home," he said, "ate his last dinner on foreign soil with an Englishman.

"The Englishman complained of the mud in America. He told a number of tall stories about the execrable roads of America, and the scrapes they had gotten him into, both walking and driving.

"At the end of a particularly tall story of this kind the American said:

"'Yes, we have a lot of mud in America, I admit it. It is nothing to the mud over here, tho.'

"'Nonsense,' said the Englishman.

"'Fact,' the American replied. 'Why, this afternoon, on a walk out Chester way, I had a remarkable adventure—came near getting into trouble with an old gentleman—all through your accursed mud.'

"'Some of the streets are a little greasy at this season, I admit,' said the Englishman. 'What was your adventure, tho?'

"'Well,' said the American, 'as I was walking along Bold street, I noticed that the mud was very thick, and presently I saw a high hat afloat on a large puddle of very rich ooze.

"'Thinking to do some one a kindness, I gave the hat a poke with my stick, when an old gentleman looked up from beneath, surprised and frowning.

"'Hello,' I said, 'you're in pretty deep.'

"'Deeper than you think,' he said. 'I'm on the top of an omnibus.'"—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

His Orders.—"See here, you!" cried the cranky diner, who had been making numerous complaints; "no matter what I say to you it doesn't seem to stir you up at all."

"No, sah," replied the waiter. "De boss tell me wheneber a gem'man talk laik dat jes' to humor him."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Not Always.—"Your bookkeeper seems to be a bright young woman?"

"Yes; but she has some very eccentric ideas."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. She enters our messenger-boy's wages as 'running expenses.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Secret.—A man who had purchased a fine-looking horse soon discovered that the animal was blind, and after several weeks he succeeded in disposing of her, as the defect did not seem to lessen her speed nor detract from her general appearance. The next day the new owner of the horse appeared.

"Say, you know that mare you sold me?" he began. "She's stone-blind."

"I know it," replied her past owner, with an easy air.

"You didn't say anything to me about it," said the purchaser, his face red with anger.

"Well, you see," replied the other, "that fellow who sold her to me didn't tell me about it, and I just concluded that he didn't want it known."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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Are you saving money? A very easy plan is suggested on the page facing the first page of reading matter. "Every One Can Make Money."

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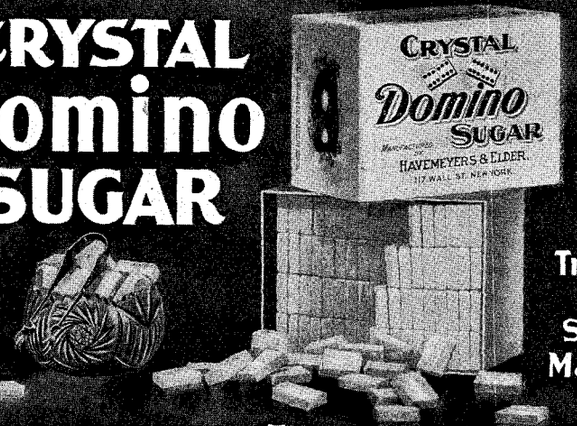

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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

"I Prescribe It with the Utmost Confidence in Indigestion Due to Chronic Catarrh of the Mucous Membranes."

Dr. Wm. H. Doughty, *Augusta, Ga., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Medical College of Georgia:* "I prescribe the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** with the utmost confidence in all forms of Indigestion due to Chronic Catarrh of the Mucous Membrane, with excess of acid; also in the secondary or symptomatic dyspepsia of uterine and renal origin."

"In Lithaemia I Always Advise Its Use."

Dr. Stuart McGuire, *Richmond, Va., Surgeon in charge of St. Luke's Home, Professor of Principles of Surgery, and of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc.:* "In cases of headache from lithæmia, of headache from passive congestion of the kidneys, of strangury from concentrated urine, and a host of other ills, I always advise **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER."**

"A Remedy of Great Potency."

Louis C. Horn, M. D., Ph. D., *Professor of Diseases of Children and Dermatology in Baltimore University,* writes: "Having used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in my practice in the past eight or nine years, I find it the most pleasant and **most reliable solvent in Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder and Renal Calculi;** also in **gouty** and **rheumatic** conditions. **It is a remedy of great potency."**

"Have Used It with the Most Satisfactory Results."

Dr. Lewis Bosher, *Richmond, Va., Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia:* "I have frequently used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** with the *most satisfactory results* in all conditions where an active diuretic is indicated, and have found it especially serviceable in **Rheumatic and Gouty Conditions, Albuminuria of Pregnancy, Catarrh of the Bladder,** and other diseases affecting the **urinary organs."**

Additional testimony on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

HOTEL AT SPRINGS OPENS JUNE 15TH.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Astonished.—A Chicago business man who last year made a trip to the Philippines brought back with him a Filipino youth, whose mental alertness had made quite an impression upon him. The Oriental was installed in the Chicago man's office as a clerk, and he did very well, notwithstanding the fact that he was a trifle shaky as to his English.

One day the Chicagoan handed the Filipino a bill for some goods purchased by a customer a long time previously. "As this gentleman seems to have no intention of settling this account," said the business man, "I want you to typewrite a letter to him, stating that an immediate adjustment of the indebtedness will soon be expected."

In a few moments the Filipino laid before his employer the following effort:

"My dear Sir,—This is to advise you that if you do not instanter send us the money you owe us, we shall be compelled to take measures that will cause you the utmost astonishment."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Pardoned.—"Who is that distinguished-looking man?" asked the stranger.

"Dat man saved me a good deal of trouble once," replied the man on the corner. "He interrupted me in de middle of a sentence, and——"

"Ah, I see. You were going to say something improper and——"

"Naw! I wuz in the penitentiary an' he wuz Governor of de State at de time."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

March 30.—Thirteen of the miners entombed in the coal mines of Lens, France, for twenty days, are finally rescued.

March 31.—The Moroccan police and bank questions are settled at a conference of the French and German delegates at Algeciras; Spanish police will control two ports, a Franco-Spanish force will be in charge of two, and a French force will police four seaport towns; France will have three bank shares and each of the other Powers one.

April 2.—An anarchist plot is discovered to kill King Alfonso, his mother, and sister, at Seville, in Holy Week.

April 3.—The Constitutional Democrats carry every ward of St. Petersburg in the elections for the Provincial Congress, and expect to have a working majority in the Douma.

April 5.—Mount Vesuvius is reported to be in eruption so violently that people in the neigborhood are fleeing in terror.

Prince Buelow, German Imperial Chancellor, faints after a speech in the Reichstag. His illness is reported due to overwork.

Domestic.

Congress:

March 30.—*House:* The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill, carrying $30,000,000, nearly $700,000 less than the last one, is passed.

April 2.—*Senate:* Senator Long (Kan.) presents the "review clause" amendment to the Railroad Rate bill, which the conference at the White House agreed upon March 31.

April 4.—*Senate:* The Urgent Deficiency bill is amended to provide more delegates to the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro and to increase the appropriation for expenses to $75,000.

Senate: Owing to public indignation arising from the Mrs. Minor Morris case, the nomination of Benjamin F. Barnes to be postmaster at Washington is referred to a subcommittee to hear protests.

Other Domestic News:

March 30.—Secretary Root asks Congress to appropriate $50,000 to permit the United States to participate in the second Hague Conference.

Justice Dowling, in New York, grants Mr. Jerome's motion for a special grand jury to investigate insurance matters in May.

March 30.—Secretary Root starts the work of obtaining a Canadian treaty to cover the saving of Niagara Falls, the fisheries, and other disputed questions.

President Roosevelt, in conference with Senators and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, agrees to a court-review clause for the Hepburn Rate bill.

About 160,000 mine workers quit work in the anthracite region.

THE BUCCANEERS. An up-to-date story of the black flag in business, by Henry M. Hyde. 12mo, cloth, 236 pages. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

THE LIFE OF DISRAELI. A study of his personality and ideas, by Walter Sichel. 8vo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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Price 25 Cents

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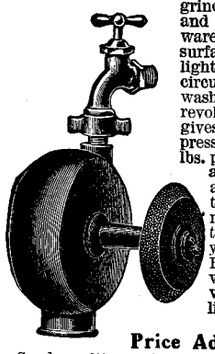
McKESSON & ROBBINS
95 Fulton St., New York

$5 WATER MOTOR OUTFIT, $3.50

The Divine large water engine is now being sold for $3.50—**complete.** Price will positively advance May 1. Can be attached **instantly** to **any** faucet. Used for buffing, polishing and grinding. Sharpens scissors and knives, cleans silverware, cut glass and all metal surfaces. Runs all kinds of light machines like lathe, circular saw, fan, dynamo, washer, &c. Makes 5,000 revolutions a minute and gives ⅛ h. p. on 80 lbs. pressure; effective with 20 lbs. pressure. Nearly **twice as large as any other** advertised motor. Contains solid brass, double reaction scientific water buckets. Be sure you **get the original.** Refuse small motors, with cast iron water wheels, that "look" like ours.



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Send remittance for this **little marvel** before price advances. **Money refunded**—without question—if not satisfactory. Outfit includes superior emery wheel, cloth buffing wheel, felt polishing wheel, seasoned wood pulley for power transmission, leather belting, belt hook, polishing material, screw driver, oil can, washers and printed instructions; packed in neat wooden box. **Send order at once.** Call or write immediately for **Morton's Free Water Motor Book.** Agents wanted.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are reorganizing our field sales force on the newly revised and enlarged STANDARD DICTIONARY. We can use several earnest, ambitious men at once. Our unique system of introductions and other modern sales-helps double the earning capacity of the capable salesman. We want men who will work; men of character who have expectations beyond the immediate present. **Advancement** sure and prompt, if efficient. Address

ADAM DINGWALL, Subscription Dept..
Funk & Wagnalls Co., 44 East 23d St., New York

April 1.—Zion City is reported in active revolt against "Elijah" Dowie.

April 2.—Frank L. Robbins and other bituminous operators in the Pittsburg district, representing three-quarters of the district's output, or 30,000,000 tons, sign the 1903 wage scale.

Henry C. Ide is inaugurated at Manila as Governor-general of the Philippines.

Zion City suspends John Alexander Dowie from office and membership in the church.

Governor Higgins, of New York, signs the first of the insurance-reform bills.

April 3.—The Chicago election results in a vote for municipal ownership of street-railway properties, but the proposition to operate them is defeated.

American athletes sail to take part in the Olympic games at Athens.

April 4.—Paul Nocquet, the sculptor-aeronaut, meets with death in a balloon accident near Amityville, Long Island.

Dowie retaliates by dismissing, in his turn, the officers of Zion City who dismissed him.

April 5.—The Republic Oil Company, one of the defendants in the Missouri suit, files notices of withdrawal from Nebraska, Indiana, and Iowa.

Seven mines resume operations in the Pittsburg district and a settlement of the difficulties seems probable.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"L. A. B.," Aquebogue, L. I.—(1) "What is the correct pronunciation and definition of *Rubaiyat?* Also what is the name of its author, how is it pronounced, and when did he live?"

(1) The word is pronounced roo'by-yat (*a* as in arm). It is the plural of *rubai*, a Persian quatrain or epigram. (2) The author's name is Omar Khayyam, pronounced o-mar ky'yam (both *a's* pronounced as *a* in far, and *ky* as in sky). He flourished in the 12th century.

"C. O. W."—"Kindly inform me which of the following is correct: Three times three *is* nine, or three times three *are* nine?"

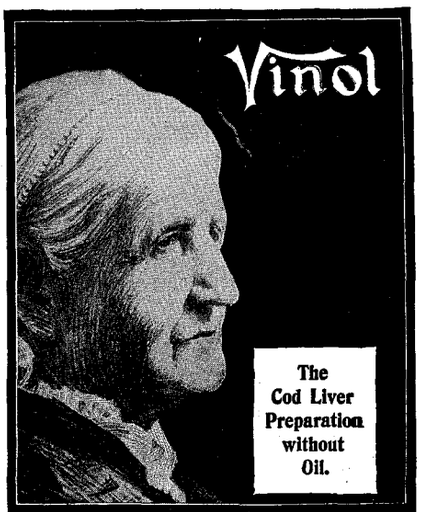
A multiple, or a sum or collection of units, is viewed as a singular, and should be so used. Whether we should say "Three times three *are* nine," or "Three times three *is* nine," "Seven and five *are* [or

WONDERFUL GROWTH

Several Millions of Dollars are being expended in the Borough of Richmond in establishing large manufacturing industries.

A 24 per cent. increase in the population in less than a year.

See **HOW TO SAVE MONEY,** first page reading matter.



Body Builder and Strength Creator

For Old People, Puny Children,
Weak, Run-down Persons, and after Sickness

The latest improvement on old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsions. Deliciously palatable at all seasons

For sale at THE Leading Drug Store in Every Place. Exclusive Agency given to One Druggist in a Place
CHESTER KENT & CO., Chemists, Boston, Mass.

TARTARLITHINE

We have received the following from a correspondent in Malden, Mass.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatic gout for many years; have taken lithia in various forms, but this preparation of **Tartarlithine** seems to commend itself to my judgment, and, therefore, I am happy to introduce it to others.

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Free Sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKESSON & ROBBINS
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PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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NEW YORK'S MODEL INDUSTRIAL SUBURB

If you can save $5.00 or more a month from your income, you cannot find a better or safer investment than New York suburban real estate.

Buy real estate anywhere within a radius of fifty miles of New York at a fair price and you cannot go amiss.

Your property is simply bound to increase in value.

New York city is a struggling, swarming mass of people—4,000,000 people—living on an island scarcely large enough to hold them.

900,000 New Yorkers in the past five years have found New York too small.

They have moved to the suburbs—especially to New Jersey, which every year is being dotted with new and beautiful homes and live, progressive suburban towns.

This rush has caused a tremendous jump in the price of suburban real estate there.

A property bought 25 years ago for $14,000 was sold just the other day for $500,000.

Hundreds of similar examples abound on every hand.

People who a few years ago were far-sighted enough to invest a few hundred dollars in New York suburban real estate are wealthy to-day.

The next twenty-five years will show even more rapid increase. By buying judiciously now you may win a fortune in the next few years.

Just $5.00, if you send it promptly, will secure for you a full size city lot in the beautiful New York suburb of Lincoln.

$5.00 to-day and $5.00 a month for twenty-two months will give you a deed to it.

Read every word of this advertisement.

LINCOLN

We have been appointed exclusive sales agents for a valuable tract of land situated in the very heart of the prosperous and rapidly growing town of Lincoln, New Jersey.

Lincoln is not a waste tract of farming land—a mere prospect, as are many of the suburban reale-state properties being offered for investment to-day. It is a present-day reality.

Lincoln is a flourishing suburb 28 miles from Broadway, located in Middlesex County, New Jersey, directly between the large towns of Plainfield and Bound Brook.

Six big manufacturing plants are daily sending forth smoke and steam, and are employing hundreds of busy workmen.

Lincoln is on the main line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Twenty-nine trains a day stop there. The stations of these two railroads are within easy access of every lot in the town.

A splendid electric street-car system runs through Lincoln with a 15-minute service, taking passengers to all surrounding towns, to Newark, Jersey City, and thence by ferry to New York. Every lot we offer is within easy walking distance of the cars.

Lincoln has city water, gas, sewers, and is lighted by electricity. It has its church, its school-house, and its hotel.

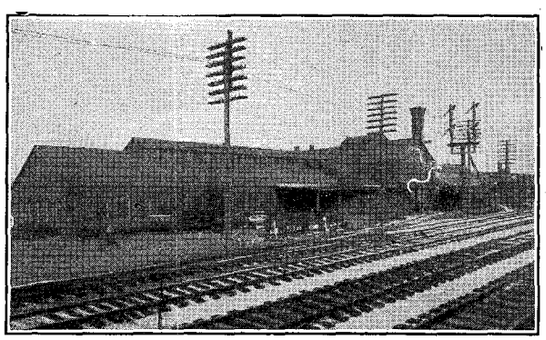
28 miles from Broadway
2 Railroads
29 trains a day
Trolleys every 15 minutes
City water
Gas
Lighted streets
Sewers
Every modern convenience
50 lots in the heart of the town, at $115

Lots in Lincoln have been selling in the past at from $150 to $500; never under $150.

In the summer we will begin a big campaign on these lots, advertising them extensively all over the country, and thousands of them will be sold at prices ranging from $135 to $500.

But in the meantime and before the summer sale opens, we have set aside just 50 lots and have reserved them for the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST and offer them at the exceptionally low price of $115, payable at the rate of $5 down and $5 a month for 22 months or $105 cash.

A concern in Bound Brook has loaned $100 on these lots, proving them to be held at $200 value even now.



ONE OF THE BIG MANUFACTURING PLANTS AT LINCOLN.

Lots at Lincoln are certain to increase in value. Nothing can stop them. Nor will there be a long wait.

With the opening of the summer season, with the beginning of the extensive improvements we propose to make at the town and on our property, with the opening of new streets, the establishment of new manufacturing plants, the building of dozens of new houses to accommodate the rapidly increasing population, there can be no doubt that your lot will be held at a price much higher than you have contracted to pay. But if you are content to hold your lot still longer, say two or three years, you will be certain to realize magnificently.

Before the end of the present year, the tunnel now being constructed beneath the North River will be open for traffic to Jersey City, and through it will be run electric cars that will directly connect with Lincoln. The result in the saving of time over the slow, inconvenient ferry service will greatly increase the value of all suburban property in New Jersey. The length of time between Lincoln and New York City will be greatly reduced.

In our opinion every lot we sell to-day at $115 should be worth at least $1,000 inside of ten years—probably in a much shorter time.

Look at the picture printed below. This big manufacturing concern will double the capacity of its plant in the spring. Think how this one concern will increase the value of Lincoln property.

We have had years of experience in the real-estate business in every section of this broad United States, but we are more enthusiastic and have a firmer faith in the future of this project than of any other real-estate operation with which we have been connected.

BETTER THAN LIFE INSURANCE

One very unusual and particularly desirable feature that is included in the buying of a Lincoln lot is the "better than insurance" clause.

If you should die before you have made all the payments your wife, children, or estate will be given the deed to the property, without a single additional payment. This is the best kind of protection. You can get it in force at once. The moment you deposit $5.00 in the mails your life will be insured for the full value of the lot, and the $5.00 will begin to earn profits on the entire investment.

This makes the purchase of the lot not only an unusually good investment, but the strongest kind of protection as well.

The lot could be sold at any time, and your beneficiaries would thus realize on their property just as if it were an ordinary insurance policy.

FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK

We will agree to pay in cash your railroad fare in case you make the trip to Lincoln and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation.

We know that if you will visit Lincoln you will purchase a lot. You could not help being as enthusiastic as we are now.

But even though you cannot visit Lincoln you can and should invest in one or more of its lots. You wish to make money—rapidly and easily if possible. Moreover, you do

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LET THE CITY OF NEW YORK WORK FOR YOU

not wish to incur any danger of losing your money.

There is no better way to make money rapidly and easily than to invest judiciously in New York real estate.

Think of the wealthy people you know or know about. Did not most of them make their money, or at least their start, in real estate?

Your chance is every bit as good. No safer investment exists.

SOME EVIDENCE

Now we want you to read a letter we have received from one of the satisfied citizens of Lincoln. See what others think. It's the best kind of a proof.

LINCOLN, N. J., Feb. 12, 1906.
W. M. OSTRANDER, INC.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
GENTLEMEN:—

I recommend Lincoln as a good, healthy town.

It is located on high land and the air is splendid.

It makes a good location for factories and for home sites.

I was the first settler in Lincoln and am thoroughly pleased with the place. There is good transportation, two railroads, the New Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley, and trolley to Jersey City and Trenton.

There is plenty of work here, but not enough homes.

Most of the people working in factories here now live in Dunellen and Bound Brook. Every house in town is occupied. As many more could be built and occupied at once, if someone would only undertake the work. Yours truly,

P. W. HANSEN.

And notice in particular the following letter from the General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, whose four track line runs through the heart of Lincoln:

W. M. OSTRANDER, Phila.:
DEAR SIR:—

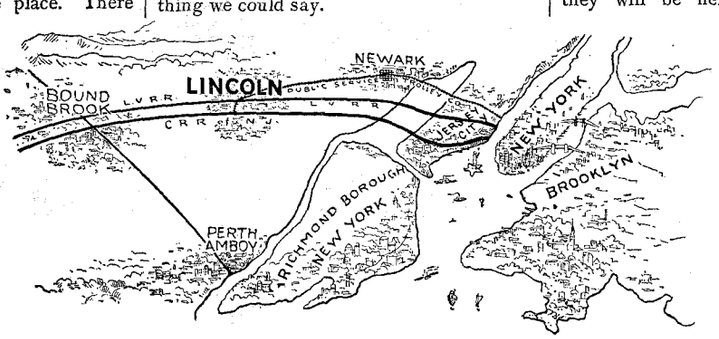
"To my mind Lincoln is capable of very great development. It is located in one of the healthiest belts of the State; the surrounding country is attractive, with innumerable beautiful drives, and when taken into consideration with the fact that it is

located but twenty-eight miles from the largest city in the country, with liberal train service, there should be no difficulty in bringing it favorably before the public eye, especially at this time, when all New York is becoming interested in suburban property.

C. M. BURT,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Central Railroad of New Jersey.

These are only samples, but they reflect the spirit in which the people who know regard Lincoln.

Their endorsements mean more than anything we could say.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LINCOLN.

THE MATTER IN A NUT-SHELL

We are offering you an opportunity of making money easily, rapidly and with little outlay, with no risk and with no effort.

By sending $5.00 to-day you can secure a lot for $115, which will be exactly like the ones we are going to begin selling at much higher prices in summer.

By paying for your lot in easy little instalments, you will in a comparatively short time own real estate that is almost certain to double in value while you are paying for it. You will deposit your $5.00 each month through us just as you would in a savings bank. Your money will be just as safe and decidedly more profitable.

YOU WILL BE SAFE

You can feel perfectly safe in doing business with us.

Most of the big houses in Philadelphia can tell you who we are. So can the big mercantile agencies, Dun's and Bradstreet's. We can refer you to National Banks in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago as to our financial standing. We can refer you to thousands of satisfied investors who have placed with us over $2,000,000 for investment—and who have received in return, in the past three years, $524,500 in dividends. Many of these people are in your own State. Some of them may be in your own town.

You are taking no chances whatever when you do business with us.

DECIDE TO-DAY

We do not want you to invest a dollar until you are absolutely certain that your investment will be a safe and profitable one. Make your decision as a result of your best judgment, but be prompt. Now if ever, is the time to invest. Only 50 lots have been reserved for the readers of this advertisement. They must be sold within thirty days or they will be held for the regular price. These 50 lots are among the best in town—right in the heart of the unsold territory. As soon as your $5.00 is received we will pick out one of the very best remaining lots for you. Then if for any reason you prefer some other lot, we will transfer it for you without extra charge. Or if the lot we choose for you is not in every way what we claim it to be, we will return your money with interest. But quick action is necessary here.

If you can save $5.00 a month from your income, and want to double your income, sit down, fill out the coupon printed below, enclose $5.00 and mail it to us to-day.

If the 50 lots are gone when your money comes, we will return your $5.00 promptly. Be sure of a lot by writing now—this minute—you will never regret it. It will be the best investment you ever made.

W. M. OSTRANDER (INC.)
599 North American Bldg.,
Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find $5 as first payment on a LINCOLN lot. It is understood that you will select for me a good lot, and if the property is not as you represent it you will return my money with interest. I will pay the balance ($110) at the rate of $5 a month for 22 months. Yours truly,

Name .....

Address .....

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is] twelve" depends upon whether the numbers are regarded as made up of so many separate factors, or simply as an aggregate. The mathematical sign = is always read "equals," whatever the quantities preceding it, favoring the use of *is* in like situations.

"L. M. W.," Allegheny, Pa.—"May the words *among* and *amongst* be used interchangeably?"

Among and *amongst* may be used interchangeably, but in the United States the form *among*, which is the earlier, is preferred. In England *amongst* has preponderance of usage.

"B. F. B.," Fairplain, W. Va.—"Please give pronunciation, definition, and derivation of *mascot*."

The word *mascot* is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced mas'kot (*a* as in at and *o* as in not). It denotes something that is regarded as bringing good luck to the possessor; a person or animal thought to afford good luck by its presence. The word is derived from the French *mascotte*, which comes from the Provençal *masco*, and means a sorcerer.

"S. L. R.," Ebensburg, Pa.—"Which of the following is the correct term, *ice-cream* or *iced-cream*?"

The Standard Dictionary, recording usage, recognizes the form *ice-cream* as correct. The term is an English idiom which grammatical rule can not displace. Another of these is *ice-water*. Inasmuch as *iced* means "made cold with ice; as *iced milk* or *iced tea*," it would seem that by analogy the correct phrase should be *iced cream*, for one would not think of asking for *ice tea* or *ice milk*.

"D. B. T.," Washington, D. C.—"Is there any preference in the spelling of the words *distributor* and *distributer*, according to the Standard Dictionary, when it refers to a person who distributes?"

The Standard Dictionary defines *distributer* as "one who distributes; a distributor"; and *distributor* as "a distributing-machine; a distributing-roller; a distributer." Thus the terms are interchangeable.

"H. L. J.," Bristol, Va.—The application of the word *sanctify* in the sentence you give is unusual. As you will see from its definition—"to make a means of holiness; render operative for or productive of holiness"—the word can not well be applied to that which shall be productive of bodily good, but may be to that which affects our spiritual nature.

"N. S. O.," Charlotte, N. C.—"(1) Please distinguish for me the difference between 'I feel bad' and 'I feel badly.' (2) What is the construction of *ought* in the sentence 'They ought to be free'? (3) Should one ask, 'Who is this?' or 'Who is that?' when one desires to know who is at the other end of a telephone line? (4) Which is preferred, 'Had better' or 'would better'?"

(1) See THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 7, 1906, p. 554, col. 2, and April 15, 1905. (2) *Ought* is used chiefly as an auxiliary expressing obligation, but the fact that, as in the sentence cited, it is followed by the preposition *to* has led grammarians to discuss the matter. Alexander Murray says: "In the English language the times and modes of verbs are expressed in a perfect, easy, and beautiful manner, by the aid of a few little words called auxiliaries, or helping verbs. The possibility of a thing is expressed by *can* or *could*; . . . the necessity of a thing, by *must* or *ought*, *shall* or *should*. The preposition *to* is never expressed after the helping verbs, *except after ought*." But Goold Brown replies: "This author is wrong in calling *ought* a helping verb, and so is Oliver Peirce, in calling *ought to* and *ought to have* auxiliaries; for no auxiliary ever admits the preposition *to* after it or into it" (see Goold Brown, Grammar of English Grammars, pp. 361, 402). (3) No, it would be better to ask, "Who are you?" (4) Altho according to grammatical rule *had better* is incorrect, it has been used by writers of good English and it may be found repeatedly in the English classics. Therefore, it is generally considered good usage, and preferable to *would better*, which, tho correct, is seldom heard and usually considered pedantic.

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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

It's America's first scenic and recreation region, the place to go to for a week, a month, or the season. Enjoy the finest coaching trip in America and the study of wonderful natural phenomena. See "Wonderland" while en route to the great Puget Sound Country on summer rates *One-Third* lower from St. Paul and Minneapolis than usual. The Round Trip for

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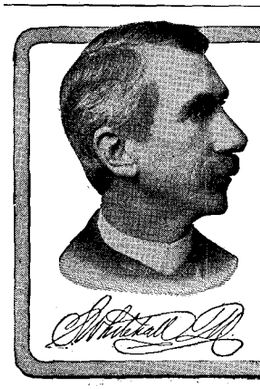

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WILL CONQUER YOUR RHEUMATISM

We want to prove this fact by sending you a **sample without cost.**

Ten years of successful use of this remedy in hospital and private practice by hundreds of physicians has demonstrated the fact that it removes the acid from the system, controls its formation, and dissolves recent deposits.

Remember it costs you nothing to try the remedy that gives sure results. Write to-day and we will mail you a trial box. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box, or by

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 267 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.

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Sends You Pardon!

Throw away your "safeties" and other unnatural, amateurish, scraping, smarting, ripping, inhuman shaving devices. Shave in the natural way with a standard razor, kept always sharp, true and keen on a Radiumite Strop, the strop that hones.

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to each purchaser of the Dollar Radiumite Strop. Look for the Radiumite Free Razor Stand in the show-windows and stores of all up-to-date drug and hardware dealers. Last year we gave away 500,000 of these Radiumite Razors to purchasers of the dollar strop. These razors are fine, hollow-ground, hand-forged, highly polished and finished articles, that will stand up and always hold a fine edge, and we have thousands of testimonials on file as to the great satisfaction they have given. With the Radiumite Dollar Strop you can put all your old razors and those of your friends into perfectly keen, delightful shaving condition, without taking them to a barber to have them honed. The Radiumite Strop in action is more wonderful than the great and unprecedented free razor offer we are making. It has the marvelous Radiumite Diamond Honing Pattern, which has baffled experts, who have tried to ascertain the secret of its powers. If your dealer cannot supply you, send One Dollar, and ten cents to cover postage and packing, to us, and we'll send the strop with the fine razor free, provided you cut out this ad. and enclose it with your remittance. (Personal checks not accepted.) Your money back if not satisfied.

Radiumite Strop and Razor Sets de Luxe, $2.50
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BRACERS—Our new product. Successors to the suspender. Weight, 4 oz. Keep the shoulders straight, the chest out, the form erect, and give a manly, attractive bearing. Greatest comfort.
Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50, postpaid, or at most dealers. Give chest measure.

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The Literary Digest

BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of common Kerosene oil making oil-gas—the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR! Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone but see here! Our wonderful stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere. A miniature gas works—penny fuel for every family—save ½ to ⅔ on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB—TOUCH A MATCH—FIRE IS ON. TURN AGAIN—FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL.

Astonishing but true—time tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF.

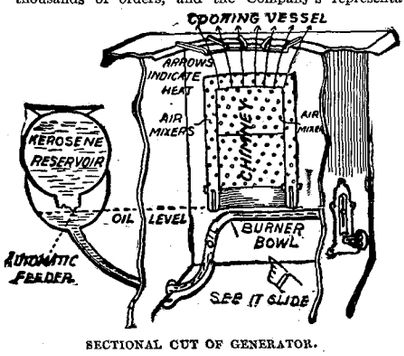
Because air is the only free fuel and no trust in control inventors have tried for years to find a way by which properties could be drawn from the atmosphere and used as fuel for general household purposes, thus producing the cheapest fuel obtainable.

To a Cincinnati genius heretofore unknown to fame must go the credit of solving this great question. Understand, you cannot burn air absolutely alone, but this new air generator actually takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere, so much so as to take in 395 barrels of air while consuming one gallon of oil.

The time has come at last when our readers are no longer compelled to continually drudge in hot, fiery kitchens with coal and wood fires so ruinous to health and looks for every family who desies can cook, bake and heat with oil and air gas, the wonderful new fuel which frequently saves from ⅓ to ½ on fuel bills. What a blessing this is to women folks, who for the first time in their lives can say, no more coal or wood, nor deadly gasoline to burn and kill, no smoky oil wick and valve stoves.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory, we find that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders, and the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this oil-gas and air generator is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—and durable—last for years—no wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control—no leaks, nothing to close or clog up.

Your hand upon a knob—a turn to right or left, the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or open trough, when it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, all the while drawing in about one barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed, making quick, intense heat, which is condensed into a small space for cooking or distributed through oven for baking.

Every drop of fuel consumed—goes into heat—making hottest gas fire—nothing wasted—requires no pipes or flue connections—use it anywhere about the house, office or store—move it about as often as you like.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office, and is known as the Harrison-Valveless, Wickless, Automatic Oil Gas and Air Generator, the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it, we believe, the most economical fuel on earth, and the reason for the great success of this generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with common air.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made is sold by all grocers—buy as consumed—as you would for a lamp—gallon lots or two—let pennies do the work of dollars and save the difference. At last humanity is blessed with a cheap fuel that makes no dirt, ashes, soot—removing forever the greatest nuisance that women folks ever suffered.

What a pleasure to just turn the knob—touch a match—a beautiful gas flame appears—hottest fire—always ready—day or night—on or off at will—self-regulating—no more attention—could anything be more perfect?

It generates the gas only as needed—simple, handsome, durable, easily operated. and another feature is its perfect safety.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline

Which is liable to explode at any moment, causing fire, loss of life and property. This stove is so absolutely safe it wont explode and if a match were dropped in the oil tank it would go out.

This Oil-Gas and Air-Generator does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for kitchen, laundry, summer cottage, washing ironing, canning, picnics, camping, and by placing an oven over the burner splendid baking or roasting can be done.

Combination Cooking & Heating Stoves

Another important feature is the invention of a small Radiator which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove for cold weather, so that it is adapted for any time of the year, and many people do away with the ordinary stoves entirely by using this stove with radiator for both heating and cooking.

While at the factory in Cincinnati, the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were uing this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment, but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to the readers, we reproduce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the fist and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Neb., writes: **"That he saved $4.25 a month for fuel** by using the Harison Oil-Gas Stove; that his gas range cost him $5.50 per month, and the Harrison only $1.25 per month."

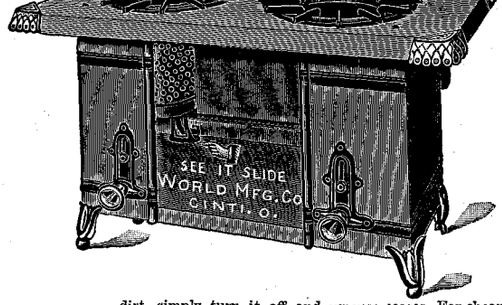
J. A. Shaffer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Charles L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing, ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke, no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."



Agents Are Doing Well—Making Big Money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Head & Frazer, of Tex., writes: "Received stoves yesterday and have already disposed of them. Enclose order for $81.00. Rush—we need them now. Sell like hot cakes. Prospects very bright. Sold 50 stoves in our own town."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

C. W. Workman, of Ohio, writes: "Sold 15 to 18 stoves the last week."

J. C. Waterstraw, of N. Y., writes: "Am having wonderful success getting orders. Been at it 4 days and received 33 orders.

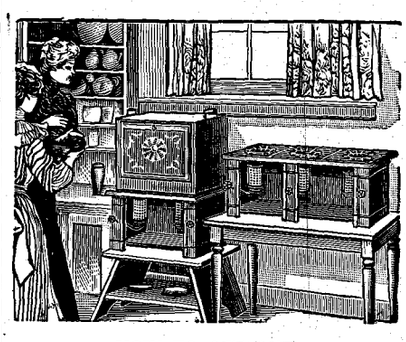
B. L. Huested, of Mich., writes: "Been out one day and sold 11 stoves. They sell themselves."

This is certainly a good chance for the readers to make money.

Thousands of other prominent people highly indorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw the Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to the readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout, thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickle trimmings, and there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE.

All the lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save ⅓ to ½ on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense, should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **The World Mfg. Co., 6096 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**, and ask for their illustrated phamplet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these stoves is remarkably low, only $3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TO-DAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co., is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital $100,000 and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted and sent to any address.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown, these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of the readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you will excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

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